The Pacific.

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ORIGINAL.

TRIBUTE TO MR. KING.

A Discourse occasioned by the Assassination of James King of Wm.

BY REV. S. H. WILLEY,

Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, May 25, 1856.

PSALM XII. 8. "The wicked walk on every side, when the vilest men are exalted."

This statement of the word of God needs no comment. It is not a proposition that requires argument and proof. As a city, and as a State, we have put it to the proof, and the result leaves us in no doubt of its correctness.

We have, unfortunately, exalted too many of the vilest of men, and behold! the boldness of the wicked, and the open impudence with which they have waged war upon the peace of society. The law of God is the basis of good order and peace in society but these men; "neither fear God, nor regard man," and hence our public calamities. These enemies of society have had no fear of the law before their eyes,—having a good understanding with some, upon whom its faithful execution depended, they have walked forth boldly, and have done their deeds of violence, as if conscious that they were sure to escape with impunity.—They have particularly attacked these two great fundamental rights of society: the *freedom and integrity of elections*, and *liberty of speech*.

There is scarcely a journal published in the State, of any considerable number of years' standing, whose editor or editors have not been assaulted with deadly weapons, for having given offence, or thwarted the interests of some-body or other! And to this remark, the religious journals of the State form no exception,—for they have both, by the violence of wicked and base men, been placed in the same category.—It has been at the risk of being maimed or assassinated, that any man has hitherto spoken his mind, and published his sentiments in this state. I do not mean to say that mal-treatment and abuse has been visited only upon those who were doing battle in the cause of right and public weal,—for there are conflicting interests in *wickedness*, and base men have striven to silence each other in this same lawless spirit; but the RIGHT of the *freedom of speech*, has been *invaded*, and men who dared not meet argument with argument, and rebut charges with denial and proof, have sought to do it with canes and clubs, with pistols, with knives and with other deadly weapons.—And they have gone about it coolly and deliberately, *knowing* that they could do what they listed with impunity. By this means we have learned, by the most sad and mournful experience, how true it is, that "the wicked walk on every side, when the vilest of men are exalted."

The last dreadful sacrifice to this disordered state of things, was the life of our lamented fellow-citizen, JAMES KING OF WM. And while the impressive circumstances of his "taking off" are vividly in mind, and before the absorbing interests of the future come upon us, let us dwell upon the event, and learn some of those lessons which his career and its melancholy close so affectingly teach. These circumstances have made him a *public man*; and, therefore, that about him which would otherwise be of private interest alone, becomes common property to the community. His distinguishing traits of character are strongly marked and clearly defined,—and some of them ought to serve as models to the young. Among these, I believe I shall be justified by all who knew him, in naming, *first*, HONESTY. This quality seems to have been his *birthright*, and one to which he was educated from chidhood, both by precept and example. He was one of a large family of children. His father's residence was in Georgetown, D. C., where he lived to an advanced old age. His occupation was that of a carpenter and he also followed the business of a furnishing undertaker for a great number of years. He was a citizen well known, and an estimable member of society. It is related of him, that in his earlier business life, he became security for another individual, and when he unfortunately failed, the security was held responsible for the payment of a large sum, which debt it cost him the hard earnings of the principal part of his life to discharge. But he did discharge it to the last farthing, and brought up his family to honorable industry, and taught them practically to respect and practice truth and religion. I am told that both the father and the mother of our late esteemed fellow-citizen were long known as exemplary members of the Methodist Church; and that his aged mother still lives to hear the afflicting news, which is now speeding its way to her!

And I believe that all persons who knew Mr. King unite in the testimony, that his course has been marked by that strict honesty, that does honor to the instructions and example set before him in his youth—And in the meantime he has been subjected to tests, and temptations just such as have overthrown the character of, alas! how many men who have been prominent in this community! The glittering prize of wrong-doing seemed presented as temptingly to him as to any other man, but I have yet to learn that he was ever suspected of putting forth his hand to it!

He was a poor man and a stranger here eight years ago. In a course of industry and economy, he became a rich man. And then came the severest test of all—a test which others have been called to pass as well as himself, and some have borne it as well, and some have not; he suddenly became a poor man. By the misappropriation of his funds, which an agent of his rashly ventured upon, contrary to his explicit instructions, he was subjected to losses, heavy losses; which left him no more than enough to pay his debts. But to this he appropriated every dollar; falling back upon his industry alone, as a resource for the support of his family. Thus, once more thrown upon his own personal exertion, he cast about for the occupation to which his capacities fitted him. Unexpectedly to his fellow-citizens he entered upon an editorial career. But he himself was undoubtedly conscious of the possession of abilities and qualifications for such a work, not known to the public. In his earlier youth he had received the tuition of some years' connection with the editors and proprietors of a well-known journal, in the city of Washington, where he acquired knowledge of men and things, and where he undoubtedly gained a facility in writing. And here it should be said, that he was chiefly a self-taught man. He laid hold on knowledge, while in the midst of other occupations. He determined to learn, and he did learn. Not that he became what could be called a liberally educated man, but he was a man of no mean attainments. His knowledge of language, of history and of the politics of the day, was far more than ordinary. And had he been permitted to live,—to outlive the necessity of concentrating his attention so much upon public wrongs and abuses, he would have exhibited a versatility of talent, and a progressive improvement in every respect, as an editor, such as original qualities like his, developed by untiring industry, would produce. But the exigencies that called his paper into existence, gave it, for the time-being, its themes and its work. And now, as we stand, in grief, and look over the past, and review the career of our friend, and see how he was reduced to poverty at such a time, and thereby directed, and as it were, *led* into the editorial work, it seems as if an overruling Providence could be seen in bringing it about. This post was no choice of his, save as a resource of honest usefulness, which he thought he could fill with advantage to himself, and to society at the same time. Thus directed, he took up his pen and began his work.

From the first, his paper had marked peculiarities. Everybody noticed it, and everybody spoke of it. And as we now view the matter, we see clearly that those peculiarities were owing naturally to two causes. 1st. To the times. 2nd. To the man. As regards *the times*, it was a period of great reverses, when fortunes had seemed to vanish from the grasp of men, in the most sudden and unexpected manner. In the midst of litigation and counter-litigation, things became complicated, and intertwisted, till the plain and simple ways of truth and honesty were almost lost amid a labyrinth of selfish devices. The carelessness of some, the mismanagement of others, and the deliberate intent to defraud, on the part of still others, all combined to render the confusion thrice confounded.—Superadded to all, was the suspicion of connivance and complicity on the part of officials for the sake of a share in the spoils. The times were ripe for exposure. Hence, when it came,—bearing the marks of correctness and thoroughness, attested by one whose character could not be successfully impeached, and by one who stood forth alone, responsible and answerable for all he said, it commanded the universal attention of the public.

And 2d, as regards the *man*. Though he was not before known beyond the circle of men with whom he was accustomed to deal, and therefore had no reputation with which to command attention, he showed himself at once possessed of the manly qualities that secure respect and attention, wherever they appear. He was a man of great *strength* of convictions. What he knew, he knew *certainly*. What he believed, he believed earnestly. And what he spoke, he spoke right out of the warm convictions of a vigorous mind. And when, with these qualities, he spoke from out the very midst of this mixed-up and confused state of affairs, and when he spoke so clearly, so intelligibly, and with such weight of reason and justice—no wonder that he commanded attention. And he spoke, withal, so impartially, so boldly, and so fearlessly,—involving himself in such imminent personal danger, that none could fail to see that there was both an *honest* man and a

In the midst of such a conflict as that in which he was engaged, it would be very strange if he did not do injustice sometimes to individuals and parties. But when he was shown that this had been the effect of his course, in various instances, he certainly hastened to make all the reparation in his power, and always invited correction for any of his errors and mistakes. If, moveover, he failed to treat the other members of the press with the courtesy that was their due; if he depreciated their excellencies and magnified their defects in any instances—as was undoubtedly the case—it must be remembered that *they* and *he* viewed matters from different stand-points. Those who agree for so many shillings a week to furnish us our newspapers, do not thereby agree to take a course in doing it that will render their persons insecure, and put their lives all the time in danger.—What could be the *hire* for such a service? What could it be, especially, when in your courts, you afford no means of redress; and set no example of terror to evil doers?—What assurance has the community, until now given, that an honest editor's murderer shall not go unpunished, or that his widow and his orphans shall not be left to beg?—We too often complain of the short-comings of our press, without thinking of the fearful cost at which any man can make it perfectly bold for the truth. I believe in my heart, that if the community will now, even *now* at this late day, stand by the press, and vindicate free speech, whether it be on the popular or unpopular side, you will have the truth from the men of the press who yet survive. But our lamented friend took all the risks alone, and boldly stood the venture. It may be that, in his ardor, he judged severely those who would not stand with him, in the same danger,—but that could not have been a judgment of his cooler moments, if he had any just appreciation of the peril of his post.

* * * * * *

But suddenly, and by the deadly aim of the assassin, he has been taken from us.—He will mingle in our stirring affairs no more. His pen lies still, where he left it the other night, to go to his home. The hand that wielded it is rigid and cold. The conflicts of this wicked world will go on, but their noise will disturb him never more. They who have felt the power of his honest rebuke, perhaps feel a sensation of relief, when they remember that he can never speak in their exposure again. It has been said that the vile and the profligate held bacchanalian revels over his fall, and undoubtedly the cloaked villains of the time, who were secreting in dark corners, trembling every day lest their portraiture should appear, with the names appended by his fearless hand,—rejoiced in their heart of hearts when he fell. But to the hearts of honest, industrious citizens, the news of his fall sent a chill of horror and a thrill of anguish. The poor, with whom he so truly sympathized; the laborer, who was his brother in toil; the father of a family, who welcomed his daily evening visits, and the thousands of children, whose hearts he had touched, at home and in school, all sighed in amazement and sincere grief. And the response came back, as the report of the foul deed spread with lightening-speed over plains, through valleys and up the mountain-sides, that the whole State was in mourning!

* * * * * *

It is, however, an inestimable consolation to know from those who were with him in his last hours, that he expressed himself as deeply penitent for his sins,—that he many times expressed his sincere sorrow that he had not led a positively religions life,—and that in the prospect of approaching death, he declared that his only hope was in God, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

REPENTANCE AND RESTITUTION.—Some ten years since, says the Hartford Courant, the Ætna Insurance Company of this city paid a claim, on what was deemed conclusive evidence of its justice; but it now appear to have been a gross swindle upon the Company. The guilty party has been a wanderer since the period of the fraud, and recently returned from California; says he could not wipe from his mind the recollection of his guilt, and desired to return the illgotton money, with strong assurances of penitence for his wrong acts. The Company acknowledge the receipt of twenty seven hundred and fifty dollars in this public manner, for the benefit and invitation of others who may have possessions fraudulently obtained, to act in like manner.

FAITH.—When Philip Henry, father of the commentator on the Bible, sought the hand of the only daughter of Mrs. Matthew in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger. "True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and I would like to go with him;" and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

POETRY.

Dew.

"O, dearest mother, tell me pray,
Why are the dew drops gone so soon;
Could they not stay till close of day,
To twinkle on the flowery spray?"

"My child, 'tis sad such beauteous things,
Too often loved, with vain excess,
Are swept away by angel wings,
Before contemptible things
To their pure loveliness.

"Behold yon rainbow brightening yet,
To which all mingled hues are given;
There are thy dew-drops, grandly set
In a resplendent coronet
Upon the brow of Heaven.

"No earthly strain can reach them there;
Woven with sunbeams there they shine,
A transient vision of the air,
But yet a symbol pure and fair,
Of love and peace divine."

The child looked upward into space,
With eager and inquiring eyes,
And o'er its sweet and thoughtful face
Came a faint glory, and a grace
Transmitted from the skies.

With the last odorous sigh of May,
That child beneath the flowers was laid;
Like dew, its spirit passed away,
To mingle in eternal day,
With angels perfect made.

—Household Words.

SELECTIONS.

The Sculptor of Albany.

It was with little anticipation of so delightful a surprise, that I strolled forth to beguile two hours of a summer afternoon at Albany, while awaiting the train, and under the wing of the capitol discovered the studio of a sculptor, whose achievements and history are equally remarkable. Indeed, the mere fact that, by patient devotion to his art in his native state, with out the least attempt to conciliate public favor, or the usual eagerness to study abroad, as the indispensable means of success at home, struck me as no common evidence of self-reliance.

I had scarcely crossed the threshold of Palmer's studio, when it seemed, as by some magical process, Albany was transformed to Florence. The huge blocks of marble at the door, the workmen in the lower rooms engaged in blocking out from the same material the plaster-casts before them; a young man, of artistic look, giving the finishing touches to a child's statue; above, the clay model on which the sculptor—dressed in a blouse and cap, exactly like those Greenough and Powers used to wear—was intent, his height and air, as well as occupation, adding to the resemblance—made the scene a counterpart of those so often encountered in Italy: while the entrance of one of the artist's young daughters, with dark hair and eyes, and a broad hat of Tuscan pattern, enhanced the illusion. The building and its arrangements were more like a studio, as that term is understood at Rome, than any edifice I had seen in this country; the method, order, and activity, the reproduction of favorite heads, and the different apartments each process approximately occupied, gave the impression of the art of statuary, pursued as a regular and lucrative business, for which the visitor is unprepared. To learn the antecedents of such an efficient and isolated votary becomes a natural desire; and the incidents of the sculptors's life are not less illustrative of the triumph of a native aptitude than of the success which is certain to attend merit in a free land.

The first work in marble that excited high anticipations of Palmer's future triumphs in sculpture, was a head known as the Infant Ceres. It was modeled from one of his young children—a lovely girl—and idealized with strict regard to nature as a basis. The exquisite contour and sublimated infantile expression of this bust attracted a crowd of delighted gazers at the N. Y. Academy Exhibition: the conception proved a remarkable eye for beauty, while the finish indicated an exactitude and refinement of chiseling. Next came two bas-reliefs, representing the Morning and Evening Star, in the form of two beautiful winged heads, one with drooping, and the other with intent eyes; and soon after he produced the "Spirit's Flight," in similar style, but of yet higher poetic significance. The mother looks earnestly upon the cross, and the child is full of graceful simplicity—two ideal busts of such lovely impressiveness that they seem conceived in the trance of beauty which wraps an enamored soul—such a personification of the chaste and tender attribute of grace and thought in woman's face as cling to memory and haunt imagination.

The only example of an entire figure yet modeled by Palmer, is the "Indian Girl." The design is equally felicitous for simplicity and invention. An aboriginal maiden is supposed to be wandering in the forest in search of stray feathers to decorate her person, when she discovers one of the little crosses placed here and there in the wilderness, by the early missionaries, as symbols of the faith to which they endeavored to convert the savage tribes. As she looks upon the hallowed emblem, the divine story of Jesus recurs to her mind, and awakens emotions of awe and tenderness; the religious sentiment thus accidentally roused, lures her into a reverie; the crucifix is held before her downcast eyes in the palm of her right hand; in her left, with grasp unnerved by this abstracted mood, rest, rather than are held, the plumes already gathered; the unconscious attitude, the fixed gaze, and the musing air betoken her absorbed and pre-occupied mind; the expression of the face is pensive and thoughtful; the deckings of vanity are evidently forgotten in the predominance of an "idea dearer than self." It is a single figure, but it tells a comprehensive story—the dawn of Christianity upon savage life—the first glimmer of divine truth upon an untamed and ignorant, but thoroughly human soul.

There is a little wooden house, almost lost to view amid its more ostentatious neighbors, in the handsome avenue at Utica, called Genesee street, which was built, a few years ago, by Erastus Palmer, a thrifty young carpenter. When he put the last touches to his modest but comfortable domicile—the work of his own hands, and the fruit of long and patient industry—he doubtless felt a glow of honest pride and a consciousness of material advancement, so often the reward of the American mechanic, and usually better earned, and more worthily enjoyed, than by any other class of our people. In the basement of this humble dwelling, and during the intervals of his regular toil as a joiner, Palmer, incited by the sight of a cameo portrait he saw, and prompted by a constructive talent, already exhibited by ingenious carvings on wood, essayed, with a bit of shell and a file, to execute a similar head of his wife; never having witnessed the delicate process, his work was purely experimental, yet he undertook it with singular zest, though with many misgivings. As he wrought at this, in a double sense, real labor of love, and subsequently contemplated the result, the impulse to a higher sphere than had yet occupied his mind began to stir without him; but his ability was not less marked than the self-distrust which usually accompanies genuine merit, and he longed to test his aptitude for such work by the judgment of one of taste, knowledge, and experience. Fortunately, in his immediate neighborhood resided a gentleman—one of those rare exceptions to the mere utilitarian character of our professional men—who loved art for its own sake, was familiar with its history and memorable trophies, and honored it as a career with the true enthusiasm of a disciple of the beautiful. To him Palmer determined to submit his cameo; it was a momentous interview for the neophyte; his aspirations might be checked by indifference; his consciousness of a vocation for art set forever aside, if unrecognized by one he believed could speak on the subject with authority. "I was sitting in my office," says this gentleman, "one summer afternoon, when there entered a tall man, whom I remembered as an honest and industrious mechanic of the town: his dress betokened his occupation, his manner was unassuming, and his expression somewhat anxious. He told me he had understood I was acquainted with, 'such things,' diffidently exhibiting his cameo, and desired to know what I thought of this. I took it from his hand, turned it to the light, and carefully examined the outline and finish: little did I then realize the feelings which agitated this new species of client; my surprise and delight were immediate. 'This,' said I, 'is beautiful; you have extraordinary talent.' Hearing no response, I looked from the exquisite medallion to the artist's face, and saw the tears of gratified sympathy in his eyes."

With the "Infant Ceres," he fairly began the pursuit of a sculptor, and with it, a methodical course of self-education.—Having been at school but six months in his life, he began, with his intelligence quickened in every direction by the associations of his present employment, keenly to feel the want of early advantages; and, with characteristic energy, to atone for the deficiency by every means in his power.—His evenings were devoted to study; he profited by the counsel and the discourse of eminent men, who interested themselves in his welfare; and for many hours, daily, his wife read aloud to him the best English authors. It is marvelous how loyalty to one source of truth opens avenues to all others; how earnestness in a single aim intensifies and widens the general intelligence; and as our artist has progressed in his special occupation, his ideas on all subjects have multiplied, his knowledge of beauty under all forms has deepened, his vocabulary, faculty of acquisition, and whole mental and moral discipline have steadily advanced.

"He has never been abroad," remarked a gentleman at Florence to Powers, when showing him a daguerreotype of one of Palmer's works. "He never need to come," replied the artist. So profound, indeed, is his sense of the ideal, that the remarkable success already obtained, instead of causing elation, has but awakened more thoroughly his artistic conscience. He feels like one to whom, by virtue of certain endowments, has been entrusted a great mission; he is oppressed with a consciousness of the spiritual authority of art; and while this faith acts as a high inspiration, it also creates a feeling of responsibility—an earnest desire to be true to exalted requirements.

Thoughts Suggested by the Present Crisis.

FROM A SERMON BY THE REV. B. BRIERLY.

JUDGES XVII. 6. "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

The term king, as here used, means a civil ruler, whether a king proper, or a judge or governor. The passage stands connected with a period in the history of Israel, when anarchy and violence were in the ascendant. Government had either ceased to exist or had become weak and worthless. Idolatry, which, in the Jewish Theocracy was *high treason*, had become alarmingly prevalent, and the arm of civil power failed to punish the guilty or protect the innocent. Bands of robbers infested the country, and acts of violence and blood were common in the city. Public and private wrongs were left unredressed, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes.

Good citizens must have deplored this condition of things and desired reform.—But law was powerless, the officers of justice were unfaithful, men guilty of the foulest crimes dwelt undisturbed among the people, and justice was trodden down in the streets. Innocence was at the mercy of the violent and impure, and life the sport of every murderous spirit. Some monster act of wrong was requisite to arouse the people and cause them to assert their rights, and purge the nation of the disturbers of its peace. In such a state of lawlessness such an event would not long be delayed,—at length it occurred.

A Levite travelling with his wife, came to Gibeah, and remained through the night. Here a crowd of worthless fellows beset them with the most infamous intentions, and in the morning the wife of the Levite lay dead at the threshold of their lodging place—killed by the brutality of these ancient "*shoulder-strikers*."

In sadness and silence, the Levite bound the mutilated body of his murdered wife upon his beast of burden, and hastened home. It was no time for words—the outrage called for action—and he took it.—Severing the body of his wife into twelve parts, he sent one to each of the tribes.—"When any one had received an injury, and had not the means of avenging himself, he sacrificed an ox, and cut it in pieces, which he caused to be dressed and publicly exposed." Every one who accepted a portion of the ox became pledged to assist the injured man to redress his grievance. In order the more deeply to excite the horror of the nation at the outrage committed, and engage it to avenge his injury, the Levite used the body of his wife. The appeal was effectual. Horror seized hold of the people as they heard the recital of the wrong, and a determination to punish the wrong doers became universal. The excitement was intense.—Four hundred thousand men gathered from these parts at Mizpah the appointed place of rendezvous. Almost every man of the people capable of bearing arms, enrolled himself a member of this ancient "Vigilance Committee," to secure, in the name and by the hands of the people, that justice and protection which the law could not or would not give. The Tribe Benjamin alone kept back, and was almost annihilated because of its attempt to defend the guilty.

I need not specify the points of resemblance between the condition of things at that period and at this. So far as government, and law, and order, and justice are concerned, we are reduced almost to the original elements of society; and now, as then, instead of looking to the officers of law for protection, and the Courts of law for justice, men are forced to band together for self-defence, and taking the power out of the hands of those to whom they committed it, because these legally appointed agents cannot, or will not use it for the maintenance of right, assume the original right to exercise that power themselves.

But may men step outside of the form of law when self-protection renders the step necessary? There are prevalent and mischievious errors afloat respecting the relations of government and law to the people. Misconceptions of past ages are nourished by the present, and many cannot or will not distinguish between that monstrous lie, "*the divine right of kings*," and the licentious theory that government is exclusively human in its origin and authority. The fact is government has a twofold origin. 1st It is of God in so far that he has made it a necessity to us, and given to it the full weight of His authority and made the men charged with its administration, his "*ministers*," so far as they administer it for the good of the people and the obtaining of the true ends of justice. When rulers fail to do thus and transform government into an engine of oppression and an instrument for the promotion of selfish purposes or administer it so feebly that it is powerless to secure the ends of government then a people may throw off their allegiance to such a government and taking back the power to themselves—may establish other forms and intrust their administration to other men. 2d As the governed hold this power as a divine and unalienable right, in this sense and to this extent of government is of man. It follows from this that no form of government is divine to the exclusion of others—nor any set governmental officials "*the ministers of God*" to such an extent that the people may not drive them from their midst as they would a herd of wild beasts if by imbecility or treachery they prove unworthy of their places. Divine authority and human right place the safety and protection of the people higher than governments or laws or courts of justice. So that when the good of the people require a change as in the thirteen colonies of our own country, the people have the right to make it. When those entrusted with the enacting or executing of laws fail to protect the people from whom they derive their power it is no wrong for that people to resume its original right and commit the trust to other hands, or if the emergency requires it—wield the power itself for its own protection. Justice is always sacred and no unhallowed hand may meddle with it—law is sacred when it subserves the end of justice as it is not worth a straw beyond this. The stupid cry of the sacredness and majesty of law when it neither shields the innocent, nor punishes the guilty is as senseless as the cry of the "*divine right of kings*," when some noble spirit remonstrated against tyrany—or rebelled against despotism.

If men may do the greater they may do the less. If they may disregard forms of government when those forms become worthless, so they may disregard forms of law, when those forms, by years of painful and unsuccessful experience, have been proven powerless. Law is for the good of the people, and, when from defect in itself or in its administrators, the public safety imperiously demands other and extraordinary modes of redress a people may fall back upon their original rights. If when the ordinary means of protection fail a people may not resort to those which are extraordinary then the form of law is more sacred than life—and the drapery in which justice robes itself is of more importance than the interests which it is the province of justice to protect.

The following communication is from a former elder of the Methodist church, who is now a pastor at Santa Clara. We were at a loss to account for its seeking this unwonted channel to reach the public, until, upon inquiry, we learned that similar articles in the *Advocate*, the organ of the Conference, had been construed as reflecting upon individuals. Such appears not to be the tenor of this communication, and we are the farthest from having any such idea in publishing it. It presents, forcibly, this fact, that *ministerial* influence is compromised by an engagement in secular concerns. Yet it does not, by any means, follow that all ministers who thus engage are culpable. Aside from the necessities of illness and the demand of ecclesiastical enterprises, there are those who from conscious inadaptedness, voluntarily abdicate the ministry. We agree with President Wayland, that such ought to be allowed to do so without reproach.—[EDS. PACIFIC.

For the Pacific.

The Man of One Work.

It was a leading requirement of Mr. Wesley, of all his preachers, "that they gave themselves wholly to the work of the ministry." And, indeed, he was so well satisfied with the scripturalness and necessity of the sentiment, that he made it one of the questions asked each candidate for admission into the traveling connection, and upon the answer he voluntarily gave to it, depended his admission into conference.—The wisdom of this requirement must be obvious to every unbiased mind. No mind devoted to trade and embarrassment with worldly cares for six days, is well prepared to ascend the sacred and awful pulpit on the holy Sabbath, and declare the spiritual truths of religion. The mind of such a person has become secularized to such an extent, that it acts with only partial vigor upon celestial subjects. And the effort to preach degenerates frequently into a powerless harangue, or mere empty declaration. There may be an abundance of noise and bluster, for the man may have physical force, good lungs, and plenty of commonplace language, but there will be a barrenness of ideas and a dearth of religious feeling, poorly compensated for by anecdote and sound.

Most of our troubles in this State, as far as ministers are concerned, have grown out of the violation of the ordination promise, "To give ourselves wholly to the work of the ministry." Men who had but little aptitude for trade or business, and ought, from the position they occupied in the ministry, had less inclination in that direction, have nevertheless, plunged headlong into it, and involved themselves and others in a common ruin. Their church bleeds on their account, and their brethren are frequently obliged either to frame a weak apology, or sit in silence and hear them derided, and the cause contemned.

In reading carefully and with as little prejudice as possible, the defense usually made by such brethren, I have thought they had very limited views of the extent of the evil they have done. Good intentions and honest motives may administer *personal* comfort, and mitigate what otherwise would be insupportable to any other than a hardened villain, but cannot atone for the evil, restore public confidence, nor heal the wounded church. The bankrupt minister, with all his good intentions, has, as far as the public is concerned, "committed the sin unto death," and stands upon a worse eminence than other bankrupts, because *he is a minister*, and has turned aside from his calling. Depreciation of property and commercial reverses produce sad results, but are neither strange nor unlooked for.

But if the minister of the Gospel turns banker, speculator, or tradesman, and thereby throws himself into the whirlpool of business, he should expect to feel the influence of those laws that govern the business world; and not plead the results of well-known laws, as a justification of his course. The minister has "turned aside to serve tables," or serve at the altar of mammon, and to mammon's laws he must submit.

Yet the involved minister not unfrequently takes it unkindly, if there is the slightest intimation that he has done wrong, and claims for himself both the position and influence he had prior to his worldly involvment. We think that this is claiming too much. The law of sin and punishment is irreversible and knows no exempt case; the minister, therefore, if he has violated the law, should receive the chastisement, and take the place the violated law assigns him in society. J. DANIEL.

An obscure man rose up to address the French Convention. At the close of his oration, Mirabeau, the giant genius of the Revolution, turned round to his neighbor, and eagerly asked, Who is that? The other, who had been been in no way interested by the address, wondered at Mirabeau's curiosity. Whereupon the the latter said, That man will yet act a great part; and, asked to explain himself, added, He speaks as one who believes every word he says.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1856.

Job Printing.

Will our friends please bear in mind that we have in connection with the "PACIFIC" a Job Printing department, and are prepared to print at short notice such work as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Billets, Posters, Hand-bills, Bill-heads, Labels, and every other description of printing, in all colors. Our terms are as low as any in the State.

Present Position of the Vigilance Committee.

In the minds of all far-seeing, thoughtful men, the Committee has yet done but *half* its work. It has avenged the murder of Richardson and King. It has sent terror into the hearts of men that but yesterday were braggarts in our streets. It has sent them hiding from the indignation of the people. But beyond the influence of this salutary fear, which is but for a day, it has gained no protection for the future. A more thorough and positive work is needed, and it is that which the Committee set out to do. There are dangerous men who must be sent from our midst. There are many more here of the same stamp as Casey and Cora; and who only wait the advantage and the opportunity, or who only want the boldness to do the same deeds. California has offered a premium to such to come here: let her now offer an inducement to them to leave. Let them be sent back to communities that gave them to us: communities that are better able to watch, and check, and punish them than we are: communities where they can never hope to rise to fill public offices, and place their hands on public plunder, and where the ballot-box is more sacred from their profane grasp. Leave Billy Mulligan and his crew here, and the next time we go to the ballot-box, we are liable to be met with the blows of shoulder-strikers, or the bullets of armed pirates. Send them back, with a solemn warning never to touch this soil again: and a warning to those who have employed them, to place no others in their stead.

Clearly the work of the Committee is not done yet. It is not done so long as, in defiance of the law, and with the complicity of the officers of the law, a mammoth gambling pit yawns to allure our young men: not done so long as whole streets in our metropolis are dedicated to lust; patronized and upheld by those who have filled our first municipal offices. We have got more than our share of these refugees from justice and outcasts from honor. Let the steamer bear them away from us never to *never* return. And then we may have peace. Then life may be worth something. Then it may not be with peril that men pen the truth against felons, which it would not be treason to utter in England against a Prime Minister.

Do any doubt the power of the Committee to banish bad citizens? Not if they admit the right of the people, as represented in the Committee, to take life. The greater includes all the less. Are there any who fear that the Committee will go too far? Wait until is has done so: wait until it has made a single false step, or committed a single unjustifiable act. Be not like those, who, having called a physician, after he has carried them through a dangerous malady, and raised them up, are then unwilling to trust him to expel the peccant humors which still linger in the system and may produce a terrible relapse. There are dreadful humors in the body politic. Let action cease now, and we know not where the plague spot might next break out; but certain it is, we are not fully healed or quite safe. What body of men could have done better than this Committee? They have done their delicate, thankless work well, and they deserve the gratitude of this entire community. Do any begin to have misgivings about the propriety of popular action at all? It were well that they settled that matter in the outset, on *principle*, and not merely on the plausibility of universal consent. Are any fearful that the Committee may use irresponsible power arbitrarily? Let them remember that never before in our country, was there a body professing to represent the people, so pefectly amenable to the people. None felt more immediately the impulse of the popular will. As quickly as the barometer, they feel the Southern or Northern breeze. Their all is at stake: their fortunes, their future standing in community—all depend upon the wisdom and justice of their course. They have no personal feeling to gratify. They represent every class and rank of men. Their work done, they go back to the people again, and they bide the judgment of the present time and of posterity.

If any think that we are safe now, let them remember what vipers yet lurk in the city. Let them remember the crowds of shoulder-strikers and election bullies and ballot-box stuffers that have robbed us of our franchise and our boon of freedom. Let them remember the *hundreds* of murders unavenged, that have made our city a terror in the whole world. Let them remember the crowds of courtesans sustained by the profits of the gambling houses. Let them remember our courts, and the farces there enacted in the name of justice. We are not safe yet. There is a great work still to be done by the Committee. The people in their masses and their worth stand by them. It is in vain for an infamous press to endeavor to direct attention to *its* setting forth of right and *law* and *order*! It is in vain for men *implicated* to appeal to bigotry or partisanship; charging the Committee with religious or political ends. The work will go on: mildly—temperately, *firmly*. Some of the worst characters will be banished from the State. The Committee will keep free from all other issues. It will open its ranks for the admission of all whose moral character is good. It will thus continue to constitute, in *deed* as well as in name, the people's Vigilance Committee; watchful to rise and work whenever our courts or officers relapse into corruption again.

For ourselves—in our heart of hearts, we believe in this action of the Vigilance Committee as a great necessity brought about by vile men. We can pray for the Committee as conscientiously as Dwight for the revolutionists against a larger but not so grievous abuse of power. It is a noble lesson of what a people can do. It is a sublime instance of popular power exercised without anarchy, without blood-shed, without wrong. It honors our institutions and our people alike, that from such a swelling freshet of popular feeling, the stream subsides to its old channel again without a motion towards a new course; without need of new barriers.

CONSISTENCY.—The *True Californian* of Tuesday contains parallel columns from the *Herald* of 1851 and the *Herald* of 1856. Such a beautiful specimen of *consistency* it is scarcely possible to find besides. The truth is, since 1851 the Herald has joined cause with a class of men against whom the movements of the Committee are directed; and it has *broken* with such men as a former benefactor, Mr. King, over whose murdered body it has no tears.

The Irish and the Committee.

An attempt has been made to create the impression, that the action of the Vigilence Committee has been especially directed against the Irish population. We knew pretty well in what quarter this appeal to fanaticism and bigotry, the worst passions of the human mind, was raised. Nevertheless, to be certain, we called upon Father Gallagher to hear from himself a disclaimer of any such thing as coming from the clergy. *They* have neither taught nor believed that the movement of the Committee had anything to do with race or religion. Having been informed that a gathering was to take place at the funeral of Casey, Father Gallagher caused his brother to request of their people that they would not attend *any* public gathering; and he does not think, he says, that most of those who went in the procession had any respect for the character of Casey. Although, not regarding the action of the Vigilance Committee as necessary, and, with his education, we are not surprised at his views of popular uprisings—Father Gallagher regards the attempt to create the impression that the action was directed against the Irish, as an idle and wicked one.

We were satisfied before, as well as after our call upon Father Gallagher, that the attempt to arouse the hatred of a class against the Committee came from interested parties. In order to gather a company around themselves for their own protection, wicked politicians and office-holders have raised this report. Upon their own heads let it recoil. They succeeded in beguiling a few hundred of the least informed, of men and servant girls, whom they basely deceived, and arraying them in a procession to do honor to a murderer. Those who read honest papers, or who go to their churches for advice, were not found in that crowd last Sabbath. One worthy Irishman said he would not have been seen there for five hundred dollars. Let not our Irish fellow citizens think that those are their friends who advise them to make themselves partakers of the deeds of felons, hung or unhung. There is a precious crowd of men about the City Hall. Yet, who would like to raise up a company of honest working men and working girls to be a cover for them and their shame. The Committee have awarded justice to *criminals as such*, irrespective of race or religious sentiments. The Committee itself is composed of men of every class; and a good honest Irishman, who earns his bread by work and does not filch it by bullying around the ballot box on election days, would be as readily admitted to the Committee room as any of us would. Irishmen, go to your churches, rather than to politicians who would buy and sell you as their tools, to learn your duty in these days, which are a terror only to evil doers. Your interests are ours in the preservation of justice; in the promotion of peace; and if we differ as to the *necessity* for the Committee, we need not differ as to its design.

In this connection, we cannot avoid speaking of the terms in which Father Gallagher alluded to Mr. King. It was with the utmost kindness, although he assured us that Mr. King had been misinformed by an enemy, concerning *his* position in the hospital concerns; for he assures us that since he has had the care of the Cathedral, he has had no connection whatever with the secular concerns of the hospital. He at the same time exonerates Mr. King from any intention to do him injustice, and speaks kindly of his memory.

NED MCGOWEN.—The Vigilance Committee has attempted nothing rash, nothing impracticable, nothing needless. But what it has attempted it has accomplished, and it will accomplish. Ned McGowen must come forth from his hiding-place. No power of this city can protect, and no darkness of this dark city, and no pit of this bottomless city can hide him from the Vigilance Committee. Noiselessly, but incessantly they are pursuing him, and they will find him. Indicted by the Grand Jury, as well as charged by the Committee, as an accomplice with Casey in the murder of King, if the charge be true, he is as guilty as Casey himself. He has long been known as a dangerous, bad man; the head of his clan. He cannot escape arrest if he is in the city.

A rumor was current yesterday that the Committee had secured the arrest of McGowen as he was attempting to make off in a schooner. They overhauled the schoone rbut he was not found.

INCIDENT.—We learned yesterday a recent incident connected with the piece of poetry on the first page of this number, (which we had already sent to the printer,) that may interest some one who will read the lines. A beautiful little child, aged eleven months, the child of a friend of ours, was very ill. As the mother held it, she amused it with a newspaper which she had in her hand. The child placed its little finger on the paper, pointing out something to its mother, as it had often done before; but as it this time persisted in pointing to the same spot, she took up the paper and read the piece upon which the child's hand rested. It was this piece of poetry, entitled "Dew," in the *Home Journal*. It represents a little child whose spirit, like the dew

"Passed away
To mingle in eternal day."

Her own fears seemed confirmed by the circumstance, and she seemed to see in it a prophetic intimation. Her little one to-day rests in the cemetery: that pure little spirit is where "no earthly stain" can reach it now.

THE BULLETIN.—This paper last evening appeared with the name of Thos. S. King, brother of the late James King of William, as its responsible conductor. We doubt not that the Bulletin, under his management, assisted by able and experienced editors, will hold the same honest and fearless position which it has always occupied. We wish it every success.

DAILY TRUE CALIFORNIAN.—This is the title of a new paper in this city. It is edited and published by W. H. Rhodes, E. Connor, W. Bartlett, and J. C. Bartlett. It is ably edited, and bids fair to become an influential paper. The Evening News, conducted by the Messrs. Bartlett, has discontinued.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to J. W. Sullivan for the two first numbers of *The Irish News*, published in New York, by Thomas Francis Meagher. Also to the Noisy Carrier's Hall for Newspaper favors.

The subscriptions to the King testimonial progress finely. It is announced by the committee that the present amount will be devoted entirely to the family of Mr. King. A special application will be made for funds for a monument.

☞ We regret to hear of the death of Capt. Macy, an old resident of Marysville.

LIBERAL.—Ex-Governor P. H. Burnett has donated $500 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of this city.

Editorial Correspondence.

CAMPTONVILLE, May 20, 1856.

"Away to the mountains." A year has passed since first, with the feeling of this motto in the heart, we left the loved ones at home and launched forth before a revered public with the banner of the *Pacific* afloat as our flag. We have roamed the hills, climbed the mountains and tried the fearful cañons. We have trailed the ravines, explored the placers, and penetrated to the extremes of the long tunnels; and we have formed delighted acquaintance with thousands of hard-toiling miners. We have shared their cabins and their fare, and with them sympathized deeply in their lot, rejoicing with some that rejoiced, but more often feeling to weep with the distressed, as, alone, away from friends, home, family and all most dear on earth, they have toiled and hoped, while adversity thwarted their plans and sorrow overloaded their hearts: longing to return where are centered all objects of their earthly regard. A year has passed; how quickly gone! Another will go as quickly and others to follow, will in like manner, come and go, till millions on millions of years shall have passed away.

Again we go to visit the scenes of a former year, too old friends, to form new acquaintances; to observe the changes and not the advancement made. Having passed rapidly over the Bay and rivers and plain, we are alone again in the wonderful gold region. Alone do we say?—Yes, alone in the midst of thousands; so we feel. Ah, who can penetrate the depths of the human soul, and unfold to view the varied sources of its inexplicable feelings? But the practical realities of life make imperious upon us, and we turn to the scenes around.

CAMPTONVILLE.—This pleasant mining town is situated about three miles south of the Yuba, and a little more than forty east of Marysville, in the region of the high mountains: itself full two thousand feet above the waters of the ocean, surrounded with noble scenery and favored with admirable, mild, healthy climate. Its population may be estimated at three hundred inhabitants, and includes some thirty families, whose fair, framed residences and tidy appearance, speak of home comforts and comparatively settled society. A good public school, and resident minister, regular worship upon the Sabbath, and temperance organizations, and others of an intellectual and social character, the quietness of its evenings, and its general freedom from broils and drunken rowdyism, testify more in its favor as a town of worthy and respectable people than is common so high in the mountains. Yet in passing through the place, and around through the vicinity, one cannot but be impressed with the absence of nearly all that which indicates a decided, stirring, progressive population. But little change has taken place during the year. Nearly the same houses, yards fences, lanes, paths and even logs and trees remain, with few improvements and with little decay. We can hardly feel that a year has passed, so little has been the change. The town was one of the favored ones which seem to have been occupied by nearly the proper number to develop its real resources, and there to have stood uninjured by an over-flood of immigrants carried away with excessive excitement. Its mines are good, and are worked in regular systematic order with hydraulic apparatus alone. A vast extent of quartz gravel to a depth of sixty and eighty feet rests upon a bed rock of a slightly basin form, requiring lengthy tunnels to be driven from a distance through, under the rim, to strike the lowest points of the basin. A deep shaft or well is then sunk to intercept the tunnel; sluices are then set through the whole length of the tunnel, and the process of taring down the sides of the shaft is commenced with pick and bar, and a stream of water, till gradually a wide and mighty opening is formed. A hose, terminating in a pipe of the diameter of a quarter of an inch to two inches, is let down over the edge, through which the waters from above, under a pressure of a column eighty feet high is thrown with great force against the bank of earth, wearing away the gravel more rapidly than ten men could do with pick and shovel. This work is attended with great danger. For as the under portion is worn away by the powerful jet of water, the high bank above often breaks away and pitches over to such a distance as to bury the unfortunate miners many feet under ground, and instant death is the consequence. Many such deaths are occurring almost weekly in different localities, and are certain to continue in connection with this kind of mining.

OTHER TOWNS.—To the north of Camptonville, one and a half miles across a moderate cañon, is another mining town, called Galena Hill, equal the first in its mineral resources, but being less accessible, has a less population.—Yet the twelve or fourteen families there sustain an excellent school. One mile east of this over an other cañon is Railroad Hill, a small, still, quiet town, but with good mines. On the North of Galena one mile, over another ravine is a larger town, of nearly twenty families and many single miners, called Young's Hill.—The taste of the inhabitants is seen in the pleasant buildings and neat dooryards of the place. A good Temperance Hotel is an honor to the Hill. Other small settlements in rich mining locations, extend farther to the North, but the miners can do but little for the want of water. All the little towns mentioned by name, are of the same features as to their mines, and are evidently of the same original, vast lead coming down from a great distance, and frequently cut through by cañons, thus fitting the whole for mining ground. Mining here would have been nearly or quite impossible were it not for such an arrangement.

How came this arrangement? The Christian knows that all this was by design in the work of the Creator. The skeptic, with a sneer says, poh! all came about in accordance with the laws of nature. But if the laws of nature can do so much, why would not he who established these laws have designed the effect?

Does an intelligent man ever set in opperation an active system without having some object in view? Without designing the effects of the opperation? And if the laws of nature produce effects, it is not reasonable to believe that these effects were the design had in view in establishing the laws? Is the skeptic's god less rational, less intelligent and designing than a man? But, hold! for we are getting into a little argumentation with those who never, through all the old race of skeptics, down to the last book published, have dared to tell us what they believe as to their god. Bolenbroke, Hume, Voltair, Rosseau, Paine, Kneeland, &c., have done nothing but endeavored to pull down by ridicule, argument and denunciation, the beautiful structure of Christianity, yet never had they the intellectual honesty to attempt an argument as to what, from the facts before us, we may or ought to believe. This is not honest. Never do we wish a boastful mason to tear out the foundations of our dwelling and throw in the wall upon our heads, burying us under the brick and mortar, saying the house is old and poor, until he will actually prepare us a better dwelling to which we may escape; then we should rejoice to see the old house come down. This would be honest; the other would not. Hence, avaunt, ye skeptical destroyers! for ye fight but to pull down. But never, never, can ye injure that truthful, reasonable, beautiful, blessed system of salvation through a crucified Redeemer. To the intellect it addresses itself; to the judgment it appeals; "Come, saith the Lord, let us *reason* together," if Jehovah be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him." There is no other religion like this; so candid; so rational; so ennobling; so full of hope; so good. S. V.

Salem Correspondence.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—POWER OF METHODISM—WHERE—OBJECTIONS TO THE SYSTEM.

SALEM, Mass., April 18, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the 2d of this month the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in this place, and adjourned on the 9th. I was much interested in attending their business meetings, and studying the interior of the organism. I am disposed to give your readers some of the results which were thus reached or confirmed.

No one can doubt that Methodism has great *power*, and that it has been, and is doing a *great* work. In my judgment, it is one of the most efficient and thus far useful denominations in our country. It has swept across the republic from shore to shore, and border to border, and has everywhere reached down to those neglected by other denominations; and not a few it has taken up to its bosom, and nursed with spiritual life and joy. The influence has been felt, also, in warming and thawing other denominations. Methodism is in some respects peculiarly adapted for the frontier; and it should not be forgotten that, since the appointment of Bishop Asbury in 1784, the date of the organization of the system on this continent, more than half of our present occupied territory has been frontier, and a frontier which Methodism has cultivated with success. The condition of our country would be far less hopeful, I have no doubt, than it now is, if Methodism had never crossed the water from England. We could illy spare it now. It would be the drying up of a great river of "the water of life." It would be like striking out one of the Evangelists from the book of Revelation.

Now in studying the system, I have been curious to see *where* its power lies. Its greatest power, of course, lies in what it has in common with other evangelical Christians—in the gospel truth it takes up, and in the piety it possesses. I do not refer to these spiritual, but to the organic, denominational elements of its power—in short, to what is peculiar to it as Methodism. Where is the power of the *system?* Where its hiding?

1. Largely in the fact that its polity is purely *clerical*. No lay element is admitted in any denominational board above the individual church. The highest legislative and judicial body, the General Conference, is *clerical*; the next highest, the Local Conference, is *clerical;* the next, the Quarterly Conference, is composed of *clergy and class-leaders*, not the laity as such. The *clergy* make the laws; the *clergy* sit in judgment on them; and the *clergy* appeal from the *clergy* to the *clergy*. The *clergy*, in the person of the Bishop, with the advice of the Ruling Elders, supply the churches with preachers; the *clergy* originate and enact measures; the *clergy* vote moneys—and *the laity pay them.* Now combine the legislative and judicial departments, with the control of the purse and the sword, of a denomination, in the hands of its clergy, the class most alive to its interests, and the result will soon be seen in its quickened energy and power. They have but to say, looking over the whole field, *That ought to be done;* and they vote it, and then call on their people to do it, and it is done. A clerical system, whose chief inquiry is, *Is it needed and can it be done?* is by no means so deliberative and slow of conviction, as a laical system which comes to a halt with the inquiry, *CAN WE do it?*

2. Another element of power in the Methodist system, is the *subordination of the clergy to each other*. As we have already seen, the laity are subordinate to the clergy; but these also, are responsible to their superiors, before whom they must periodically appear, and have their characters and doings reviewed. The whole system is one of perfect, interconnected, mutual subordinations. The private member looks to the class-leader; the class-leader to the minister; the minister to the ruling elder; the ruling elder to the bishop; the bishop to the Episcopate Committee; the Episcopate Committee to the General Conference; and the General Conference look back again to the several bodies they represent—though, let it be distinctly stated, the system provides advisers to sit with most of these successive superiors, by and with whose advice they are, in relation to many things, to act. The intention is to have no irresponsible person, and to secure the efficiency of every member. Every man has a watch set over him, and is expected to go where he is sent, and to do the work put in his hands.

In a system of such complete inter-subordinations, it is clear that the hope any individual may cherish of great usefulness, and of filling inportant trusts, depends on keeping *in* the system, on working *with* it, not across it or one side of it, and on securing the confidence and favor of those to whom he is responsible. Under these circumstances there is an intense pressure of motive urging the clergy, soul and body, into the spirit and movement of the system. If one is in the system, and it is known that he is not cordial towards it, his hopes of advancement are futile; he is crushed. His only hope is in being thoroughly a Methodist, and if possible in leading the Methodists on Methodist ground. Now what is the effect of such a system of training? Is it not to make all the clergy *one*? to make them vie with each other to see who shall have more of Wesley in him?—And when you see the clergy, who compose the power of the system, thus all drawing straight in the Methodistic line, with none diverging or stepping over the traces, but each seeing who shall draw the hardest, and prove himself most a Methodist, you have another clue to the singular energy and force of their polity.

3. Another element of its apparent rather than real power, is its *itineracy*. This involves a mode of preaching which aims at speedy effects. It encourages an easy and hasty theology. It is a frequent and rapid throwing of the gospel-net through the community, and it catches numbers, and swells counts, and is mighty in rolls.

But this brings me to notice, hurriedly, some of the possible *objections* to the system.

1. And first at this very point. It is mighty to gather in the laity, but *not to develop and strengthen them*. Its theology, speaking generally, and hence, in exceptional cases, unfairly; is popular, but not deep or thorough. It is addressed more to emotion and sentiment than to reason and conscience. Its itineracy admits of only a superficial acquaintance of minister with people—an acquaintance hardly long enough to wear off the new and get down to the real spiritual life, which previously can be moulded by him only at hap-hazard. And this rapid succession of shallow surface plowings, leaving the sub-soil forever untouched, is not favorable for bringing out hardy and stout growths of Christian character. It will be owing to the winds and storms of Providence, and the discipline of grace, and not to the tendency of the system, if it does not produce a dense growth of stunted surface-plants.

2. I think it an objection, also, that it does not allow sufficient room for the *individuality* of the clergy. Everything crushes into the methodistic mould. And this cannot in the long-run be favorable for either the mental or moral power of its ministry. Where the *esprit de corps* is too strong, there the power of the individual is dwarfed. The many cramp the one. He is like a packed fig in a box of figs.

3. May it not be possible, again, that the system needs more *flexibility?* It covers the whole country; and what would suit the frontier would ill-become the older communities. This it felt; and New England has in some places adopted the pew system, and is pleading for an increase of the time of labor of each itenerant in his field if it be desirable. Greater flexibility must pervade the system, or it will break in time. Its frequent ministerial changes are in many instances a succession of cruelties practiced on the servants of the Church, especially the older ones, and on attached churches. It gives the minister no home. It scatters his dead all through the commonwealth or beyond it. It drags him, even when, past mid-years, he longs for quiet labor and permanent attachments, into new fields. Now this is a state of things, which, when organized into a system and made to act on old evangelized communities where the denomination has made its mark, is contrary to the genius of Christianity. It will do on the frontier, having there the example of other Christians and the necessity of the case in its favor. It will do in regions where the denomination is just planting its standards, having Apostolic and Missionary precedent for this. It will do while the clergy are uneducated and cannot sustain themselves without frequent removals. But under other circumstances, I doubt whether it will do. Inflexibility will be suicide to Methodism.

4. I would, finally, suggest whether, notwithstanding the guards and the mutual watchfulness and interconnected responsibilities of the system, there is not too much *hierarchial power* in the hands of the clergy, especially the Ruling Elders and the Bishops. Power in the hands of good men may be a good thing, but then it sometimes falls into the hands of bad men. In the early ages of a denomination little is to be feared; but the tendencies, revealed by history thus far, when great power has been lodged in the hands of ecclesiastics, have been towards corruption and the abuse of power. Will Methodism in this country be an exception? Has it been altogether such, even during its infancy, in England?

NAUMKEAG.

The Best Support.

There is a touching narrative in a late number of the New York *Observer*, narrating the appeal of a poor woman on her dying bed to a brutal and intemperate husband.

"He did not reply, but stood and gazed upon her. There was a holy splendor in her returning gaze, as she looked up into his bloated face, and said:—

"James, farewell! I die. I am now going to that hope of which has so long cheered me in this vale of tears. I am going to see the face of that dear Jesus whom I have loved, and who died to purchase for me a title to heaven. I am going where there is no more sin—no more tears—no more pain—and no more death! The happiness of that blessed world will be eternal, and the life there without end! And here, my husband, let me bear testimony that, in dying, I am sustained only by the hopes of the Gospel, which you have so often been angry with me for reading. But, forgive me. I meant no reproach. Kiss me husband!"

* * * * * * * *

Here she took up the lines, and added, with her soul trembling between earth and heaven:

"Them the Lamb amidst the throne
Shall to living fountains lead."

"Oh yes,—blessed Lamb of God, Jesus, my Savior, my hope—there I shall follow Thee, and be ever with Thee!"

Here she seemed to be lost in rapture. Her hands were clasped, her face shone as the transfigured countenances of Moses and Elias when Jesus talked with them. Her eyes remained closed. She did not seem to breathe. Softly, plaintively she began to sing these words:—

"Oh, there shall rest be found—
Rest for the weary soul,
* * * * * * *
Beyond this vale of tears
There is a life above——
* * * * * * *
AND ALL THAT LIFE IS LOVE!

"Is love—is *love*—is LOVE. Come, Lord Jesus, come!"

She spoke no more. Her heart ceased its flutterings—her features were immovable and fixed. The casket of the immortal soul alone remained before us.

To the Sabbath School Children in California.

The Bibles which were promised as a reward to all of you, who commit to memory perfectly the answers in the Assembly's Catechism, were shipped from New York about the middle of March last, in the Clipper Ship "Flying Cloud," Capt. Creasy, and may therefore be looked for here sometime in the month of June. Certificates have been printed in this city, to be signed by the teachers of classes and the Superintendents of schools in which there are scholars who have earned the promised reward. It is desireable that these should be had and properly signed, to be sent forward to Mr. L Brewster, of New York, through whose agency the funds were raised to purchase, and send us these Bibles. It is hoped that those who have undertaken to commit these answers will now diligently apply themselves to the work and recite the whole, so as to be ready to receive the reward as soon as the Bibles arrive. The offer is generous, and there are a plenty for all. If Pastors and Superintendents of Schools wish to promote the study of the Catechism, by availing themselves of this offer, they can do so freely, and without fear of exhausting the supply. For further information &c., address the subscriber.

S. H. WILLEY.

San Francisco May 28th 1856.

THE COLLEGE AT OAKLAND.—We are requested to state that a meeting of the trustees of this institution is called to be held in this city on the 11th of June next. Those who have funds to collect or to forward will see the necessity of giving early information of their amount, because, without a knowledge of this, the needed action on the part of the trustees cannot be had.

Home Matters.

THE FUNERALS OF CASEY AND CORA.—The remains of Charles Cora were interred on Saturday last. They were first taken to the Mission Church, where services were performed. The body was first exposed at the house of some colored servants of Belle Cora, and then borne to the Mission, followed by some carriages.

The funeral of Casey took place on Sunday. His remains were taken from the engine-house of Co. No. 10, and carried to the Mission burying ground.

About seven hundred persons, Irish, with but few exceptions, composed the procession.

BACKUS.—We learn from good authority, that Rodman Backus is not only now at the State Prison, but is at work hard in the clay pit, with the other prisoners. It is said that he works with a will and with great cheerfulness.—*Alta.*

NOBLE ACT.—Messrs. Haley and Thompson of the Railroad Hotel, devoted the entire receipts of their Restaurant on the 25th, inst., to the King Testimonial Fund, amounting to $409,48.

CORA'S MARRIAGE.—Cora was married to his former mistress, Belle Cora, about an hour before he was hung.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCER.—We have recieved from the publisher the 1st number of this paper to be published weekly, and edited by Mr. A. C. Harcombe. It is devoted entirely to legal reports and intelligence.

MAN DROWNED.—A man, name unknown, fell overboard from Meigg's Wharf on Thursday night last, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

THE EVENING NEWS published its last number on Saturday afternoon. Its editors are now connected with the Daily True Californian.

ARRESTS BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—Billy Mulligan, Yankee Sullivan and Martin Gallagher were arrested on Monday last.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A Chinaman named Ah Pong had a difficulty on Tuesday with another naped Ah Choy, in which the latter was stabbed in the side; he is thought to be mortally wounded.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE SEAL.—The committee announce that every communication emanating from them, will bear the impress of their seal.

DEAD CHINAMEN.—The bodies of 300 dead Chinamen collected from various portions of the State, were sent to Hong Kong on the clipper ship Stephen Baldwin on Tuesday.

Interior News.

TELEGRAPH TO BENICIA.—We learn from the Solano *Herald* that the telegraphic cable was laid across the Straits from Benicia to Martinez on Monday of last week. It is understood that the wire will be laid from Oakland to San Francisco in a short time, when there will be direct communication with Benicia and this city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at the South Yuba Ditch on Friday last. Mr. James Ryder and another man, were engaged in blasting, when one of the blasts went off prematurely, instantly killing Mr. Ryder.

TO BE EXECUTED.—The *State Journal* says that Samuel Garrett, who killed Amiel Bricknell in Sacramento, and William Stewart Kelly, one of the Slippery Ford murderers, were on Friday re-sentenced by the District Court to be hung on the 27th of June next.

Two men, says the Shasta *Courier*, Joseph Vochey and D. Harris, were shot in a quarrel on the 11th inst., on the East branch of the Hay Fork, in Trinity county. The quarrel was caused by whiskey and agame of cards. Harris is supposed to be mortally wounded; he was not a participator in the game, and received the shot while endeavoring to part the original combatants.

FLOURING MILL AT NEVADA.—Messrs. Tilley & Bennet, says the *Union*, are engaged in erecting a new steam flouring mill at Nevada, which, it is represented, will be very complete. It will contain four run of stones, with a capacity to grind from fifty to seventy-five barrels of flour per day.

INDIAN WAR NEARLY ENDED.—A letter in the Stockton *Republican* states that the Indian war in Tulare county has been of little importance, and is near its end. A skrimish occurred on the 13th inst., in which the Indians were completely routed.

THE SNOW.—Snow fell at Forrest City, on the night of the 22nd inst., to the depth of 12 inches. At the same date last year it snowed to the depth of 20 inches.

The Shasta papers give a good account of the mines in that vicinity.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The San Joaquin *Republican* says: In the matter of the Attorney General at the relation of Dr. Langdon, against Dr. Reid, Judge Creanor has decided, after a full argument, that the Governor's appointment of Dr. Langdon is void; that there was no vacancy in the office of Resident Physician to the Asylum authorizing the Governor to commission Dr. Langdon.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John A. Roush committed suicide at Kitt's Hotel, in Rabbit Creek, on the 18th May, by taking laudanum. He left a letter addressed to a friend, requesting him to be kind to his wife and children.

MICHIGAN CITY.—The Iowa Hill *News*, learns that there is more gold dust being washed out in Michigan City at the present time than for several years previous.

ROBBED.—The sluice boxes of Brown & Co, at sandy Gulch, Calaveras county, were recently robbed of six hundred dollars.

CROPS IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Nevada *Journal* says that they have been informed by a gentleman who has been making a tour through some of the agricultural counties, that the crops everywhere are light. Winter wheat and potatoes are uncommonly slim. Barley promises better, but is short. The hay crop will amount to nothing.

Notice to Baptist Churches.

The sixth Annual meeting of the San Francisco Baptist Association, will be holden with the Baptist Church in Oakland, on Saturday June 7th at 10 A. M. Each church is entitled to five delegates, and one additional delegate for every twenty members. In the absence of so many ministers from the State, it is desirable that each church should have its full list of delegates on the ground.

N. B.—The S. F., and Oakland Ferry Boat will leave S. F., on Saturday morning in time for the meeting.

San Francisco, May 26th, 1856.

JNO. F. POPE, Clerk.

☞ By request of the clerk of the San Francisco Baptist Association, we call the attention of Baptist ministers and members to the annual meeting of the Association to be holden in Oakland, commencing Saturday June 7th at 10, A. M. See notice in another column.

The Chinese and Indians.

Extracts from Report of the Committee on Foreign Missions of the Presbytery of California.

CHINESE.

Missionary labors among the Chinese in this State, as the Prysbytery are well aware, is carried on principally by the Rev. Mr. Speer of our body, and the Rev. Mr. Shuck of the Baptist Church. The details of their operations, and the success attending them, are known to us, and any narrative of them at present is not required. The Committee, however, wish to speak briefly of the general relation which, as a people, we hold to the Chinese in our midst.

Our Relation to the Chinese as Members of the Human Family.—The Lord has made of one blood all the nations of the Earth. A common nature with its congeniality of wants, sympathies, desires and interests, declares us all members of the same great family, while the blessing of a good Providence, extended over all the Earth by the children of men, show that the same kind Father watches over and cares for all His offspring. All receive from Him food and raiment, water and air; all life and health; without stint or restraint; all feed from his bountiful hand, and all are pensioners in common on the rich bounties of nature. which He has ordained. But there is a manifest diversity on the bestowal of the gifts of Providence on mankind, one nation abounds, the other is in want. We are born under a liberal form of government; have wealth of soil; abundance of food; gold. The Chinese are born under a despotism; amid a population too numerous for the resources of the soil; and suffer penury. They have heard of the harvest God has bestowed on these Golden Hills, and have come to glean; from the abundance of the supply poured upon us, they seek to pick up the scattered grains, and hoard, with careful husbandry, what our wealth disdains to save.

How marked was the Providence of God in bestowing the mineral wealth of these shores on our people? Spain, Russia, England, by prior occupancy, more frequent visits, a more extensive exploration, would seem to all human view, to have been most likely to have discovered the mineral wealth of this region, and now to have held it as their own. The hand of Providence, not human foresight, gave California to the people of the United States. And can we clutch the glittering prize, and spurn from our borders the children of our common Father, and arrogate to ourselves the entire possesion of His bounty? Should we not rather, with a generous liberality, permit others to share with us, what He has freely bestowed? We do not advocate, on the part of the State, an unconditional permission to foreigners to labor in our mines. But we submit that after a tax proportionate to the wants of our State has been levied on the Chinese, that they should be allowed the privilege of working in the mines, and be defended in the rights of property which they have acquired in them, by purchase, or labor. We do not advocate this course on mere grounds of political economy, nor from dictates of commercial expediency, but *because God has been liberal to us*, and a niggard parsimony on our part is not consistent with the liberality with which He has granted us His bounties, much less an exclusiveness in the possession of them, which shall prevent other children of our common Parent from enjoying with us a share in the gifts of His Providence.

The Aborigins of California.—The condition of the Indian population of North America generally, is described in the words "passing away." The Indians of our own State are no exception to this general truth. They are also passing away from their ancient haunts, and the places which once knew them will soon know them no more forever. Attempts have been made by the Indian Agent to gather the tribes of California into reservations, and we have had some very flattering accounts of the success of these efforts. Several hundreds of Indians, including men, women and children have been collected at the Tejon, and Nomee Lackee Reservation; but there is a general complaint on the part of those in charge, that the Indians are too idle, and too much inclined to rove, to be susceptible of much improvement. There is much reason to fear that the control of these Reservations has been entrusted to the wrong men; and the influences brought to bear on the natives, have partaken too much of force and violence.

We have seen, lately, a very flattering account of the condition of the Nomee Lackee Reservation, stating that there were about 2500 Indians gathered there, and that there were 1000 acres of wheat under cultivation. We are sorry to say, however, that the Tejon Reservation, which was once spoken of in the same terms, is now declared to be a failure. We cannot expect any permanent improvement without some moral influences are brought to bear on those Indians who are collected at these government stations.

Education, intellectual and moral, as well as instruction in husbandry and the mechanic arts, should be employed to smooth the rugged nature of the Indians, and implant in them some of the principles, and induce some of the habits of civilized life. Col. Henley has often applied to the several Christian denominations of this State, to furnish teachers for these Reservations, but as yet, we believe, in vain.

The old missions of the Roman Catholics are as yet the only agencies, which have been used in the bounds of this State, to impart religious instruction to the Aborigines within its borders, and altho' the method employed by the missionary fathers to Christianize the Gentile Indians was very similar to that which their vaqueros used, in taming a wild horse, *yet they tried to do something;* and while there does not seem to be any great religious benefit to be derived by their converts, in the repetition of Aves and Credos which they did not understand, yet the Fathers acted according to the light that was in them. But the Christian Church has as yet done nothing for the religious improvement of the Indians of this State.

While the onward progress of our institutions is driving off this race from their accustomed ranges, and the blighting influence of the vices which are the curse of civilized society, is wasting and destroying their tribes, Christianity is doing nothing for them. The attitude which the Church has assumed in regard to the Indians of this State seems to be simply, that of non-intervention. Wicked and violent men ally themselves with vice and intemperance to destroy the race, but the Church maintains a masterly inactivity in respect to the conflict; or, at best, we look on with pity, and mourn their hard fate, while they are rooted out of our midst—something as the gardner roots out the poisonous shrub from his enclosure.

But can not Christianity do something for these people? Is there no one who will be willing to reside at their reservations, and instruct the children and youth in the rudiments of learning and simple principles of religion? We see no other feasible plan for reaching the Indian race; and we are informed that the Indian Agent is disposed to grant every facility to a suitable person who will engage in this good work. It will be a self-denying task, and much opposition and discouragement must be encountered. Still the work which religion has to do in this world is always thus beset with obstacles; but it is the genius of Christianity to meet and overcome them. It is true there is not much in this field of enterprise to commend it to the sentimental, and romantic. No spicy breezes blow softly over it. Distance does not lend to it any enchantment. The facts of the evil before us are plain and palpable, and the degredation real, while the encouragement to labor is apparent only to the eye of faith. Christ came into the world to seek and to save them that were lost. Here is a race lost in vice and ignorance, who, in their lost condition, shall apply to them the saving power of the Gospel?—*Oriental*

Mission in Australia.

There are now some thirty thousand Chinese in Australia. By late papers from there we learn that the Rev. Thos. Young, formerly a missionary in connection with the London Missionary Society in Batavia, and at Amoy, is actually engaged in labor for their spiritual benefit, aided by two Chinese assistants from the school of the Rev. Dr. Legge at Hongkong, named Ho A-low and Chu Aluk. Subscriptions have been liberally made by the people of Melbourne towards the work. New Testaments have been distributed also by the Rev. J. L. Poore, and other ministers. And though the Chinese have encountered many troubles, and there has been much to prejudice them against Christianity, it is said there are reasons not to "despise the day small things." *Oriental.*

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Resolutions of Baptist Churches.

For the Pacific.

NAPA VALLEY, CAL., MAY 10, 1856.

Whereas, Elder Stephen Riley has this day tendered to the Sharon Baptist Church, his resignation as Pastor,

Resolved, That it is with regret, we learn that our beloved brother S. Riley, can no longer serve us as pastor. We commend him to all true believers in Christ as a faithful and humble minister of the Gospel of the Baptist denomination,

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Pacific, the Cal. Christian Advocate, the Tennessee Baptist, and the Western Watchman, for publication. This done by an order of the Sharon Baptist Church.

WILLIAM HUDSON, *Church Clerk.*

For the Pacific.

SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CAL., MAY 19, 1856.

Whereas, In the order of Divine Providence, our beloved pastor, Rev. Stephen Riley, has felt called upon to leave us, therefore

Resolved, That we tender to him our gratitude and thanks for the able and efficient manner in which he has labored among us, and, inasmuch as he has labored night and day for the salvation of sinners, we earnestly pray that his life may be spared and his labors abundantly blessed wherever God in his Providence may cast his lot. We commend our beloved pastor, S. Riley, to the Christian confidence of all true believers in Christ.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Western Watchman, the Tennessee Baptist, the California Christian Advocate, and the Pacific, for publication. This done by order of the Lebanon Baptist Church, at her regular Church meeting on Saturday before the third Sunday in May, 1856.

STEPHEN PINER, *Moderator.*
D. G. LOVEALL, *Church Clerk.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We are indebted to Hon. E. Dodd, and Hon. C. L. Knapp, M. C., for public documents.

Sabbath School Convention.

TO SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON:

At the monthly meeting of the San Francisco Sabbath School Union, held on the second Sabbath evening in February last, it was unanimously resolved that a Convention be held in this city on the second week in June next, commencing on Thursday the 12th of said month, at such place as shall hereafter be designated. The Convention to be composed of all the Superintendents and Teachers in this State and Oregon, for the purpose of communicating statistics and other information in relation to the progress and general condition of every Sabbath School connected with Evangelical Churches in this State and Oregon, as well as for mutual consultation and prayer in behalf of this important work.

It is believed by the Executive Committee of the Sabbath School Union, who are appointed to call this Convention, that the Sabbath School Institution is of vast importance to the religious interests of California and this whole wide extended Pacific Coast. And that upon the religious instruction of the young who are coming forward to fill the places of the present generation, depends, in a great degree, the future hopes and well-being of this forming country. And what Christians of the present day accomplish by their efforts will glorify God, and be their crown of rejoicing in eternity.

You are therefore cordially and earnestly invited to meet us in Convention in this city on the day and date herein above mentioned; and you are requested to fill out the blank report which is sent to every school, and to be presented on that occasion, showing the origin and progress of the schools connected with your several churches; also, of any schools of a Missionary character in your vicinity; noting, also, all items of interest connected with the school; that we may be able to present to the world complete statistics, and the aggregate force of Sabbath School labors in this country.

And in consideration of such a gathering, and having, as we trust we may, the satisfaction of meeting you in christian fellowship, we shall all hope to be strengthened and encouraged to labor more ardently in teaching the young the precious truths of the Bible, and thus bear a prominent part towards evangelizing the world.

The annual meeting of the Sabbath School *Union, of this city, will be held the Sabbath* following the meeting of the Convention, which is expected to be an occasion of unusual interest, and it will afford you an *opportunity of knowing* what has been accomplished here in this cause.

We have made arrangements with the California Steam Navigation Company, to give a free return passage to all regular delegates. Also with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to discount one-quarter of the usual price of passage to delegates from Oregon.

You will please report yourselves, on arrival, to the Secretary of the S. S. Union, Mr. S. B. Stoddard, 87 Front street, corner of Clay, up stairs.

You will please invite your pastors and friends to join in this Convention.

In case neither Superintendents or Teachers can attend, we hope some friend may be substituted, who will present the report; and in case no delegate can come, that it will be forwarded by mail, to the Secretary.

J. W. McKEE, *Pres't S. S. Union.*
S. B. STODDARD, *Sec'y " "*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. R. ROLLINSON, JOHN REYNOLDS, W. K. OSBORNE, W. R. WADSWORTH, R. P. SPIER, W. H. CODDINGTON, WILLARD LEONARD, H. P. COON.

The Report is to embody the following particulars:

Name; connection and location of the school; when organized; studies of the school; whole number of male and female scholars at the time of organization; number of male and female teachers; average attendance of male scholars at the present time; number of female; number of male teachers; number of female teachers; number in the Bible classes; number at teachers' meetings; number of volumes in the library: number of Sabbath School papers; conversions, if any; deaths, if any.

MARRIED.

At Santa Rosa, May 22, by Rev. A. A. Guernsey. Mr. James R. Williamson to Miss Mary L. Davidson, both of Santa Rosa.

DIED.

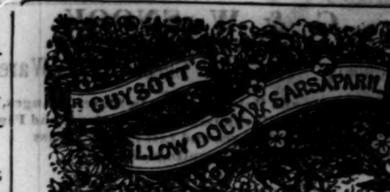
In this city May 26th, Lizzie Churchill, Daughter of Albert W. and S Louise Bee. aged eleven months and six days.

In calling attention to DR. GUYSOTT'S Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK and SARSAPARILLA, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be affected with scrofulous or other disorders, originating in hereditary taint, or impurity of the blood.

We have known instances within the sphere of our acquaintance, where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla alone. It is one of the few advertised medicines that cannot be stigmatized with quackery, for the "Yellow Dock" and "Sarsaparilla" are well known to be the most efficient (and at the same time innoxious) agents in the whole *Materia Medica*, and by far the best and purest preparation of them, is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Purchasers ought to be careful to ask for and take none but "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. See advertisement.
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents.
my 22d—tf Washington st., opposite P. Office.

J. W. ARMSTRONG,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
—AND—
AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY
—OFFICE.—
Rooms No. 10, Bolton & Barron's Building,
No. 98 Merchadt Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
GUILDERS & ORNAMENTERS,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental Portrait and Picture Frames
OF EVERY STYLE.
No. 89 Montgomery St. near California.
N. B. A Selection of fine Engravings always on hand.



DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT
OF
YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA

Is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made; as is Certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed. Remember, this is the only true and Original Article This Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, CANCERS, TUMORS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RINGWORM, OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN THE BONES AND JOINTS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS, SWELLING OF THE GLANDS, DYSPEPSIA, SALT RHEUM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LOSS OF APPETITE DISEASE ARISING FROM THE USE OF MERCURY, PAIN IN THE SIDE AND SHOULDERS, GENERAL DEBILITY, JAUNDICE AND COSTIVENESS.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from irregularity of mental discharges, and other diseases peculiar to their sex. We assure the afflicted, that a bottle or two of DR. GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA will at once regulate those difficulties and renew the natural energies.

SCROFULA AND DISEASED BLOOD.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say—TRY IT. It revives the drooping constitution, eradicates all bad humors from the Blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine it has no equal. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system, stands pre-eminent above all other Sarsaparillas. If you would have the rose brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy, and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, take Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of any other Sarsaparilla compounds.

Sold by all the Druggists in California and Oregon.
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents.
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Valuable Family Medicines, Washington street, between Sansome and Battery, opposite the Post office San Francisco.
may 22—tf

THE CELEBRATED
GERMAN TONIC
—AND—
AROMATIC BITTERS.

An infallible Remedy for
JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.&c.

And an Elegant, Salubrious and Wonderful RESTORATIVE, IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THIS MEDICINE.

The proprietor of these elegant Bitters indulges in feelings of the highest satisfaction in view of the vast benefits which it has conferred upon mankind.

It is, surely, an imperative duty, when we are in possession of a remedy of surpassing excellence, which can heal, cure, and restore the languishing, pining, and sickly part of the community to give it every possible degree of publicity, particularly when that remedy has stood the test of many years practice, with the most unbounded success, when the rich, as well as the poor, of either sex, have experienced its salubrious effects, and its amazing restorative powers.

It was this motive, alone, which induced the proprietor to offer this compound to the public—and he is happy to say, that its exalted merits have sustained it in public estimation, while hundreds of pretended remedies have failed.

Indeed, it requires the strongest conviction of intrinsic worth and physical excellence, by long and great experience, to induce an inventor or proprietor of any medicine to incur the serious and certain expense of making it known by advertisements; an expense which a very great and general demand can alone defray, and which nothing short of fatality could induce any one to enter upon without such previous conviction. From an attempt to give publicity to a medicine whose merits will not support its character when known, no advantage can possibly be derived; on the contrary, the result must be marked by great loss of money and by time ill applied.

Prepared only, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, corner Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco; and at retail by Druggists generally throughout this State and Oregon.

CHA'S A. JANSON. CHA'S W. BOND.
JANSON, BOND & CO.,
95 BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
jan 10-6m

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF POWDERS Compounds.—Tinctures, Pills, Syrups, Conserves, and Herbs, put up by celebrated Thompsonian dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.
For sale by Samuel Adams, at the Family Drug Store, N E corner Clay and Dupont Streets a3tf

HOMOEPATHIC MEDICINES.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FRESHLY prepared by an experienced Homoepathist and for sale By Samuel Adams, Druggist, a3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

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OIL AND CAMPHENE
WORKS,
No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale,
Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China
OIL,
IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES!
TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.
NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES.
Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for
Soda Ash and Pot Ash, [Star Candles.
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. F. KNOX & CO.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

PLOWS, Plow Points, Spades, Shovels, Harrows,
SYTHES and Sneaths, Grain Cradles, Horse Rakes.
THRESHERS, (2 to 8 horse) Garden, Canal, and Brick Barrows.
WAGONS, (2 to 8 horse,) Carts, Drays, Ox Yokes.
OX BOWS, Churns, Hoes, Gin Geering for hoisting.
CHAIN PUMP WHEELS, Cranks and Shafts.
PLATFORM SCALES, Counter Scales, Bathing Tubs.
Together with a general assortment of Farming Implements.
For sale by
J. D. ARTHUR,
mh20 Washington street, near Davis.

REM VAL.

FOR THE ACCOMODATION of THEIR numerous customers, the
NOISY CARRIER'S
Book and Stationery Company,
HAVE REMOVED
TO HOWARD'S NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,

Having one entrance on Battery street, one door from Long Wharf, and one entrance on Long Wharf, one door from the corner of Battery street. The numbers are

97 Battery street, and 64 and 66 Long Wharf.

From the great increase in their business facilities, and the amount of NEW GOODS just received, they feel confident they can attend to the wants of their old friends and customers, together with the wants of such NEW friends and customers as choose to honor them with their patronage, in a most satisfactory manner.
CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

TO LET,
The store formerly occupied by them. Possession given immediately. m20tf

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Southwest Corner of Battery and Clay Streets.
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel,	New York.
J. W. Clark & Co.,	Boston.
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Johnston, Brothers & Co.,	Baltimore.
A. J Wheeler Esq.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
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Frankfort on the Maine, } Germany.
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Purchase Certificates of deposit, and other Exchange, at current rates and transact a general Banking Business.
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P SATHER, } San Fr
E W CHURCH,

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
May 28th.

BOOTS AND SHOES—	
Well assorted Invoices of Seasonable Goods—cost and charges	
BREAD—	
Pilot Bread in bbls. ⅌ lb.	6
Navy in bbls.	5 1-2
Crackers in tins	8 @ 10
BROOMS—	
Eastern, per dozen	3,00 @ 4,00
CANDLES—	
Sperm ⅌ lb.	42½
Adamantine	26 @ 28
COFFEE—	
Java	13 @ 14
Manilla	13
Rio	13 @ 13½
CORDAGE—	
Manilla, American made small size	16½
Tarred do do	15
Bale Rope do do	
COAL—	
Lackawana	21,50
Cumberland	26,50
DRY GOODS—	
Clothing, Full Stock, paying about cost and charges	
Blankets cost and charges	
Brown Sheetings	8 @ 8½
do Drillings	8½ @ 9
Bleached Shirtings	8 @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5	30
do do No. 6 to 10	28
FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Gallego & Haxall	14,00 @ 15,00
Domestic	13,00
Corn meal, half bbls	4,50
FRUITS & PRESERVES—	
Apples, dried	10 @ 11
Peaches do Chile	25 @ 30
Currants, Zante	25
Pie fruits, ass'td per doz	4,50
Ass'td Preserves	5 1-2 @ 6
Fresh Fruits, in tins	5 1-2 @ 6
Brandy Fruits, qts	5,00 @ 6,00
Figs, Smyrna choice	25
Raisins per box, layer	5,50
Almonds	15 @ 18
Walnuts, English	06
Lobsters, in lb tins	4,50
Turkey, do do	8,00
Chickken, do	8,00 @ 8,50
GRAIN—	
Barley	4½
Wheat	4¾
Oats	3¾
GUNNY BAGS—	
In bales	16 @ 18
do bundles	15
GUNPOWDER—	
Am. Blasting	6,50
HARDWARE—	
Shovels, Ames' L H bright	10,00 @ 11,00
Picks, Collins'	10,00 @ 12,00
HONEY—	
American, 2lb tins, ⅌ doz	4,50
IRON—	
Scotch Pig, per ton	40,00 @
LUMBER—	
Eastern Lumber	75,00 @
Shingles, Eastern	5,00 @ 6,00
Redwood Lumber	35,00 @ 40,00
Oregon do	30,00 @ 35,00
LEAD—	
Sheet Lead	9
Lead Pipe	@ 10½
White Lead pure	10 @ 10¼
LIME AND CEMENT—	
Cement, Rosendale	@ 2,75
Lime	5,00
OILS—	
Linseed, boiled ⅌ gal	@ 1,30
Sperm. crude	1,00
Olive, in bottles	4,50
Turpentine	@ 72½
POTATOES—	
California	3 1-2
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—	
Beef, mess bbl	18,00
Pork, clear, bbls	25,00 @ 27,00
do mess	24 @ 25
Bacon Ex. Clear	15½
Hams, in brine	15½ @ 16
Lard, in 10 lb tins	18 @ 20
do 20 lb do	16 1-2
do in kegs	18
Butter new Eastern	42½ @ 44
Cheese, do	15 @ 17
do California	20
Sugar, Crushed	12 @ 12½
do New Orleans	11½
do Manilla	8½ @ 9
do China, No 1	8¾ @ 9
Soap, Castile, ⅌ lb	12
do Brown	8
Saleratus, per lb	7
Cream Tartar	32½
Oysters, per doz	8,00 @ 10,00
Tea, Gunpowder ⅌ lb	40 @ 45
do Imperial & Hyson	40
SYRUP—	
East Boston	85 @ 90
SALT—	
Fine, 20lb bags	33
do 10lb bags	17½
do 5lb do	10 @ 11
SPICES—	
Assorted, cost and charges	
Yeast Powder, Preston & Merrill's, per gross	28,00
TIN PLATES—	
Plates, I C coke	13,00
do I X charcoal	14,00

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Exchange at sight in sums to suit, on

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webster Bank	Boston.
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TO SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &C. For sale, at the manufacturer's price, a THEODOLYTE, LEVEL and COMPASS combined, made by Michael Dowling, Newark, N J—Apply to **Samuel Adams.**
a3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.
—ooo—
L. PREVOST,
Has on hand for the Market this Season, at very
Reduced Prices,
100,000
BUDDED AND GRAFTED
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, ETS.,
EMBRACING

Apple,	55 best varieties, from	1 to 3 years old,			
Pear,	50 do	do	1 to 3	do	do
Peach,	45 do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Apricot	8 do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Plum,	14 do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Cherry,	10 do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Grapevines	20 do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Strawberry,	8 do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Rose bushes	26 do	do	1 to 3	do	do

Also, Almond, Nectarine, Fig, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes; Greenhouse Plants and Ornamental Shrubbery.
TERMS CASH—Orders promptly attended. Direct to L. PREVOST, San Jose City. jan10-3m
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FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
—oo—

THE Subscribers offer for sale a full assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, among which are
Onion—Yellow, White and Red
Beets of all the varieties,
Carrot— do Radish— do
Lettuce— do Cauliflower— do
Cabbage— do Cucumber— do
Melon— do Turnip— do
And all the varieties of other seeds. Rare varieties of Peas and Beans, Grass Seeds,—Timothy, Clover, Lucerne, Lawn, Orchard, Rye and Red Top.
Flower Seeds and Dutch Bulbs and Bulb Glasses, Herb seeds, and Shaker Herbs, Locust and other forest tree seeds, Birds Seeds, etc. etc., being the best assortment in the State.
I. M. MOORE & CO.,
jan10-3m 110 California St.

The Eyes! The Eyes!! The Eyes!!
Dr. E. H. PARDEE, Oculist.

AFTER A PROTRACTED BLINDNESS OF MORE than five years, DR. PARDEE has made himself thoroughly and scientifically acquainted with all disorders of the EYE, and is now practicing, with universal success, the same treatment by which he was cured.

A WORD OF CAUTION—The EYE is far too precious and delicate an organ to be trifled with or made the subject of random experiments; therefore it would be exceedingly unwise and perhaps dangerous to accept any of the "never-failing cures" that are tendered by the mistaken kindness of all around, for every one offers a specific for diseases of the Eye.

Many patients can be seen daily at the office of Dr. PARDEE, in different stages of recovery.

Office—San Francisco, west of the Plaza, opposite the Plaza Market, one door north of the Portsmouth House, up-strairs feb7

RATS, COCKROACHES AND FLIES. A thorough Destroyer and Exterminator.
Prepared and sold by **Samuel Adams.**

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Verplank and McMullin, 65 Front street
Macondray & Co, 62 Sansome street.
Bond and Hale, 63 and 65 Sansome st.
Lent, Newell, & Co 115 Battery street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Mershants, 97 Front.
F A Foster, 30 Front street.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front.
C A Gillingham, 79 Washington st.
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 167 Sansome st
William H Dow, Davis st between California and Pine
Sherman and Dutton, Hay Dealers, cor Stewart and Mission

BLACKSMITHS.
Beeching and Post, 35 Pine st. btween Battey and First.
Nelson & Dobie, Pine street bet Battery and Front.
Sims and Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st. near Front.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & UPHOLSTERY
Jacob Schreider 179 Jackson st Bedding and Furniture.
Frank Baker, 102 and 112 Clay street.
Hurgren & Shindler, Furniture, Bedding, 189 Jackson.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF CLOTHING.
Washington Clothing Store, 117 Washington st bplow Sansome.
W G Badger, 95 Battery street.
D L Ross and Co, Clothing, 113 Battery st.
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, cor Battery and Clay sts.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.
J W Morrison, Importers and Jobbers, 91 Battery.
J B Roberts and Co, 102 Battery street.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.
Sigrist Bro's, Tin sheet-iron ware and stoves, 116 Kearney st
N. Lecomte, Stoves a d Tin ware, worker in Tin and Sheet Iron, 89 Clay st.
W F Camp, Saw Maker and Repairer, large Circular Saws Gummed and Straightened, Montgomery near cor Pacific.
Hawley & Co, Importers and Dealers Hardware, cor California and Battery sts.
J H alleck & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 99 Sansome st.
W Grattan, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Sacramento near Montgomery.
J D Hunt & Co, Hardware, corner Battery and Merchant
Fitzgerald & Co, Importers and Jobbers, 112 Battery st.
J W Britton, Hardware, Stoves and Sheet Iron, 60 Sacramento.
DeLong, McNeil & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 63 Battery street.
W M Rockwell, Hardware Dealer, 108 Battery street.
Reay & Johnson, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, 41 Battery street.
Isaac N. Gregg, Coppersmith and Sheet-iron Worker, cor. Market and First sts.
Hubbard & Co, Stove Dealers, 117 Sansome street.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 105 Front.
Benchley & Co. Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

FOUNDRIES.
Goddard and Co., Pacific Foundry and Machine Shop, First st, between Mission and Howard.
Thomas Snow, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square cor Bush and Market sts.

STENCIL CUTTER.
F M Trueworthy, Stencil Cutter, Iron Buildings, cor Sansome and California sts

UNDERTAKER.
Nathaniel Gray, 192 Sacramento street

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
E L Fell. Leidesdorff st bet Sacramento & California sts.
Ramsay and Bergson Carpenters and Builders, 69 Merchant
Bordwell & Co, Pine st, bet Battery and Sansome.
A R Wells, Stair Builder, 196 Sansome st.

CONFECTIONERY.
Mercer and Bernheim, Confectioners, 138 Kearney st
G Mitchler, Confectionery, 251 Washington st, near Stockton
Frank Walther Confectioner 126 Kearny street.

BAG FACTORIES.
Greenwood & Co, 62 Sansome st. bet. Calafornia and Pine.
C L North, Machine Sewing 145 Sansome st.
Samuel Hurley Bag Factory 20 Commercial st.

MARKETS.
Washington Market 64, S P Whitman & Co., Butter, Eggs.
" " 1, Waters and Co Produce Dealers
" " 46, M Richardson, Dealer in Vegetables
Pacific Market, A Thompson, Game and Poultry Dealer.

BAKERIES.
Mission Street Bakery, Boyd & Miller 139 Mission n First st
New York Bakery, Kance & Thompson, 160 Kearney.

HOTELS and RESTAURANTS.
Fountain Head Saloon Mrs Winn 163 Clay st.
Boarding House, Mrs Simpson, Tehama st East of Second.
Parrish's Hotel, D Parish cor Commercial and Battery sts.
Empire State Dining Saloon, 144 Clay st, between Montgomery and Sansome, Jas. Pritchard, proprietor.
Walton House, Walton & Smith cor. Battery and Vallejo sts
Bay State House 68 Front st below Com L Dickerman,
St Charles Hotel, Stevens, & Preston First st near Market
Hendrickson's Dining Saloon, 74, 76, 78 and 80 Commercial and 111 Clay street.
Ice Cream Saloon, Clay st opposite the Plaza, C. P. Scovel.
Rassette House, corner Bush and Sansome sts.
Keystone Temperance House, Jackson st, below Davis.
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific st, bet Battery and Sansome
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Susquehanna House. Savage & Hornstrom, 172 Battery,
Albion House, G D Hagar, 40 Montgomery.
Aldens' Restaurant, 150 & 152 Clay st.
Oriental Hotel, A. Richardson, cor Battery and Bush sts.
Railroad House, Haley & Thompson, 48 Comerc'l and 87 Clay
Tehama House, G W Frink, corner California and Sansome.
Wilson's Exchange, W. W. Estabrook, 71 Sansome street.
Central Hotel, R Savage, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.
Jackson Street House, 5 Jackson st. betw'n East and Drum, J. Smith, proprietor.
Boarding House, Mr. Baxter, 26 Battery street, near Pine.

BATHS.
San Francisco Baths, and Hair Dressing Saloon 180 Washington st, J. Grief Proprietor.
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Montgomery Baths, Hair Dressing, Shaving and Shampooing Saloon, opposite Montgomery Block.

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Wm K Osborn, Attorney at Law, 134 Montgomery street.
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T Pole & Co N W corner Powell and Washington strs.
F W Crosby, Family Groceries N E cor Powell & Pacific sts
W F Boardman and Co. Family Groceries, 88 Kearny st
Howe & Co, Grocers, 116 Sansome street.
Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.
Bucklew & Co, Family Groceries, 205 Clay street, Plaza.
R McKee and Co, 48 Front st.

FLOUR AND FEED STORES.
Clinton Steam Flouring Mill Co's Depot, 13 Washington st bet Front and Davis.
W B Peake, Flour Dealer, Washington bt Front and Davis
Samuel Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, Bran, 116½ Sansome st

PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dr Ayres, 230 Washington st.
Dr Colt, 235 Washington st.
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.

AGRICULTURAL.
J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 3 Washington st.

WOOD AND COAL.
John Rudman, Corner of Market and Front Streets.
John Lewis, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

COOPERAGE.
R W Gunn's Cooperage, Oil Casks, Barrels, 153 California st.

LAUNDRIES.
Chelsea Laundry Third st bet Bryant and Harrison sts.
J F Hall and E R Hawley, City Laundry, Stevenson st, near

MISCELLANEOUS.
Cady & Willey, Carriage Depository, 96 California street.
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Abernethy, Clark and Co East st bet Market and Mission.
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corner of Kearny and Market, office Niantic building.
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J Jewett, Agent B F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 65 Merchant
John Hanna, Market st. Public Stores, Plaster and Cement.
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(Late Kleinhans & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And dealers in
PROVISIONS AND MINERS' GOODS,
Of every description,
Nos. 200 and 202 J Street,
Between Seventh and Eighth, SACRAMENTO.

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103 MONTGOMERY STREET.
Receiving by every steamer, new supplies of the
BEST CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.
A large assortment of Shirts, of every description; Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Etc., Etc. Alexander's Kid Gloves, $1,25 a pair.
Particular pains taken to suit Customers. apr10-tf

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San Francisco, February 185 for ...

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS

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CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1853.

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RECORDING SECRETARY	E W PLAYTER
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	JOSIAH BAON
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This Association is designed especially to promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Young Men of San Francisco, and is wholly free from sectarian aims and influences.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

Over the Post Office, are open every day and evening. Strangers and others are invited to visit our Reading Rooms which are free, and supplied with leading Newspapers and Periodicals from all parts of the United States.

The Library contains about one thousand volumes of Standard, Religious, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, and is open daily from 3 to 10 P. M., except Sundays—on Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M.

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The payment of an annual fee of five dollars constitutes an active member, and of three dollars an associate member, under the provisions of the constitution, with all the advantages of the institution, without further dues or payments.

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Special Agents residing in New York and Europe keep the house constantly supplied with every kind of goods pertaining to the trade, and will attend to all orders for rare and valuable Books, not obtainable in this market.

The attention of the Trade is respectfully solicited.
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Druggists, Chemical and Confectioners' GLASS-WARE.
Perfumery in all its Varieties.
DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR LABELS.
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FOR ONE HALF THE PRICE THEY CAN
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Assorted Pie Fruits in cases of one doz
Assorted Preserved Fruits for desert
Assorted Jellies and Jams
Fresh Peaches Strawberries, Whortleberries, &c., all in quantities to suit families.

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MEDICINES for DISEASES of HORSES Sheep, Swine, Dogs, and other Domestic animals, prepared from the most effective and successful receipts, and sold by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist and Apothecary,
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NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
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Our Rooms are adjacent to the rooms of the Association, over the Plaza Market. GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.
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CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—A fine assortment and very choice qualities now on hand. Also,
Old Gov't Java, Rio, and other Coffee in grain also Fresh Ground daily, for sale in quantities to suit.

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Between Pine and Bush, ... San Francisco.
Have constantly on hand a large and choice supply of
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Hay, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Bran,
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Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of
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ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

The undersigned is sole agent for the sale of B. FRANK PALMER'S Artificial Legs, in California. About 2000 of these legs are now in use. Orders received and information given by JARVIS JEWETT,
San Francisco, January 17 1856. 65 Merchant st.

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THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
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A PLEASANT RESIDENCE.

Part of a large two-story house, hard finished throughout, in a favorable, retired part of the city, within ten minutes walk of the Plaza, situated on a 50 vara lot, enclosed, is to Let from the 20th of May next. Terms low. The house is occupied by the Associate Editor of this paper. For further information, enquire at this office. myl-3

MISCELLANY.

CHRISTIAN JOY.—The Gospel is glad tidings of *great joy*. Our Savior came healing the sick, restoring sight to the blind, casting out evil spirits, and raising the dead,—thus manifesting in these outward forms the grace that shall deliver from all evil. And when about to leave the world, the promise of the Comforter was given in words of peculiar significance. The gift of the Spirit was to be a blessing so great as to more than compensate for the want of Christ's personal presence. In accordance with this view of the Gospel, the epistles abound in exhortations to rejoice in the Lord, and in expressions of that joy. Language is taxed to its utmost power, and yet found inadequate to the utterance of that rejoicing in the Lord which was sometimes the portion of those who wrote.

A CHEAP HOT-BED.—We commend the following plan of starting plants, for early use, to the attention of all farmers who are not provided with a hot-bed. It is an excellent plan for starting cucumber and melon vines, whether late or early. It is from a Correspondent of the Rural New Yorker:

After leveling down the top of the heap of horse stable manure, where it was heated, I covered it with pieces of rich turf taken from the edge of the barn-yard, cut into squares of five or six inches, and placed grass side down. I planted my seeds in these pieces of turf so that each piece would make a hill; then when it was time to transplant, I just removed each piece of turf to a place prepared for it in the garden without disturbing the plants in the least. I never saw plants grow so fast before, and not one of them was injured by the bugs, while some planted in the usual way were destroyed by them. For convenience of transplanting, I should think that turf would be better than loose earth to put on any hot-bed.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.—An English clergyman, Rev. Mr. Stobart, when recently traveling in Egypt, obtained from an Arab of the Desert, four small tablets, with hieroglyghic inscriptions, upon which the Arab did not set any value, but which Mr. Stobart knew to be of considerable worth. On his return to Europe, Mr. S took an early opportunity to submit his treasure to the renowned traveler, Dr. Brugsch of Berlin, who has made very extensive researches in Egypt and the neighboring countries, and has published some remarkable works upon the old Egyptian language, whose difficulties he has completely surmounted. Dr. Brugsch immediately found that the inscriptions on the tablets were in the Demotic character, and that they contained astronomical information. On a closer examination he found no less than a thousand different data relating to astronomy, and particularly to the entrance of five planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury, into the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Dr. Brugsch attributes these observations to the reigns of Trajan and Adrian—from the 8th to the 10th year of the reign of the former, and the first 17 years of the reign of the latter.

A LOW VOICE IN WOMEN.—Yes, we agree with that old poet who said that a low soft voice was an excellent thing in woman. Indeed we feel inclined to go much further than he has on the subject, and call it one of her crowning charms. No matter what other attractions she may still have; she may be as fair as the Trojan Helen, and as learned as the famous Hypatia of ancient times; she may have all the accomplishments considered requisite at the present day, and every advantage that wealth can procure, and yet if she lack a low, sweet voice, she can never be really facinating. How often the spell of beauty is broken by coarse, loud talking! How often you are irresistibly drawn to a plain, unassuming woman, whose soft silvery tones render her postively atttractive. Besides, we fancy we can judge of the character by the voice; the bland, smooth, fawning tone seems to us to betoken deceit and hypocracy as invariably as the musical, subdued voice indicates genuine refinement. In the social circle, how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that low key which always characterizes the true lady! In the sanctuary of home, how such a voice sooths a fretful child and cheers the weary husband! How sweetly such cadences float through the sick chamber; and around the dying bed, with what solemn melody do they breath a prayer for a departing soul!—*Ladies Repository.*

The Pitiable Condition of Ignorance.

I can concieve of no object more pitiable than an old man, who, tottering with the weight of years, with a head whitened by the frosts of many winters, has not advanced a single step toward the perfection of that cultivation which his higher nature demanded in thunder tones all along the broad highway of life, and whose feeble limbs have now brought him to the verge of the grave, a beggar in generous sentiment and kind feelings; passing from earth into the wide ocean of eternity, with a heart unwarmed by love or sympathy for his fellow-man—every noble feeling crushed and withered by a morbid passion for wealth. A human heart, eighty years old, dead to every human interest. Life to him has indeed been a struggle, in which avarice has been the victor. We march through life, not to the deep, soul-stirring anthem, which bursts upon the spiritual ear, as it comes gushing up from the mysterious depths of nature, mingling its sublime harmony with the melody of the immortal soul, struggling to wing its way to the home of the Eternal, but every ear is attuned to the clinking of coin, and all move in solid phalanx to the low murmur of selfishness and ambition.

SCIENTIFIC DETECTION OF FRAUD.—Some days ago one of a number of barrels that should all have contained coin was found, on arrival per rail at Berlin, to have been emptied of its precious contents, and refilled with sand. Professor Ehrenberg was consulted, and he sent for samples of sand from all the stations along the different lines of railway that the specie had passed, and, by means of his microscope, identified the station from which the interpolated sand must have been taken. The station once fixed upon, it was not difficult to hit upon the culprit in the small number of *employes* on duty there.

Well might Coleridge say, that the fairest flower he ever saw climbing round a poor man's window, was not so beautiful in his eyes as the Bible which he saw lying within.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Horace Greely speaks of Washington city as follows:

"It has no commerce but that which ministers to her own immediate wants; no manufactures, but the manufacture of claims on the Treasury; no arts but the art of boring gimlet-holes into the public chest, and enlarging them to auger-holes as rapidly as possible."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

We print below a letter which we have received from a youth. Will our young friend write a translation of the verses which he has sent? and then we will be happy to print both the original verses and the translation. Every one's mind has been occupied with the death of Mr. King. Many of the children have seen him at the School examinations. There and everywhere, he took a great interest in young people. We wish some of the children would write to us what it was in Mr. King that made the people respect him so greatly and mourn so much when he was striken down; and also what traits of character he possessed which young people ought to study and try to imitate.

SAN FRANCISCO May 23d 1856.

EDITORS PACIFIC.—*Dear Sir.*—Noticing in your to-days issue, an invitation to us (the youths of San Francisco) to write to you, about what we think of the Chinese God, and what we think of the true God; and whether we pray to God, I accept the invitation with many thanks.

The following are my views in regard to the Chinese god.

The Chinese god who is, as we all know made of wood, cannot be conscious of the praise and honor bestowed upon him and therefore it is wrong to worship it: this is one reason that we should not worship it. The next is, that it is forbidden to worship idols, and that is proved by the Holy Bible. In the 20th chapter of Exodus 4, 5, and 6th verses the Lord says, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth:"

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them, for I the LORD thy GOD am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."

It is now proved by the words of God that it is unlawful to worship an idol. Why then Sirs, is idolitary tolerated in this state? Tolerate all religions which acknowledge, one almighty and all powerful God, but do not tolerate idolatry. Some persons may say, why then is it tolerated in China? It is tolerated there Sirs, because ignorance reigns and because the Gospel has not had time enough to overcome it, but Sirs, in a short time idolatry will be done for and religion reign alone.

Of there being a God there can be no dispute but still there are many who do not believe in him. If they were to look up into the heaven and ask who made them? they would answer God! If they were to look in the waters, at the trees, at the praries, at the mountains they would all say the same thing. Writing this, it brings back to my memory some beautiful verses, which are in my Mother tongue.

How to Make the Boys Love Home.

"I wish those boys loved to stay at home in the evening," said a mother in my hearing last night; and a sigh and look of distress which accompanied her words, told plainly that her heart was deeply pained by their oft-repeated absence, and she watched their retreating footsteeps with a troubled countenance, and knew not what might be the company they sought, nor what evil influences might be thrown around them.

They were industrious boys of sixteen and eighteen, just beginning to fancy they were too large and too old to be longer subject to paternal authority. They were not vicious or idle, but worked with a willing hand through the day, doing the work of men; but when evening came they sought pleasure abroad, unmindful of a father's advice or mother's entreaty. I glanced around their home, a comfortable, farm-like dwelling, where all the wants of the physical nature were all well supplied, but as is too often the case, the food for the mind was less abundant. A few school books which the boys had never learned to love, Bible and hymn-book, constituted the family library, and I was not surprised that they should leave the circle at home, and seek the cheerful throng that were lounging in the store, or join in the vulgar mirth and profane jests that went round the boisterous group.

"You are seeing your happiest days with your boy," said the mother to me, as my baby clung to my arm with the sweet confidence of infancy, "you know *where he is*, and have no anxiety for him now, but when he is oldor he will be above your influence, and go you know not where."

I thought of the old proverb, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," and I shook my head doubtingly, and said nothing. But I asked myself, is it really true, as I have often heard it remarked, that parents enjoy more pleasure in the society of their children in infancy, than in youth and maturity? If so, surely there is a reason, and that reason is too often the result of paternal mistakes in the early discipline of their children.

A few dollars judiciously expended in books and engravings suitable for young children, will do much to awaken a love of home, and I venture to assert, there is nothing which will have a stronger influence in keeping "those boys" quietly at home, than to cultivate a *taste for reading*. Begin early. Read to them before they can read for themselves; explain what you read, and encourage them to converse with you about it. Teach them to observe the common phenomena of nature, and to study into the causes which produce the effects they see. A mother may do this without being a philosopher herself. She may awaken their curiosity upon the various objects around them, and direct them where this curiosity may be gratified; place within their reach useful and instructive books, and show by example as well as precept that she appreciates them; and the pleasures of home will be purer and sweeter to every member of the family, and the children will seldom have occasion to seek evening amusement away from the charmed circle of home.

Self-will is so ardent and active that it will break a world in pieces, to make a stool to sit on.—*Cecil.*

The Ungrateful Son.

The following incident was related last year by Rev. R. Weiser.

"The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall pluck it out." Prov. xxx. 17.

This is a terrible denunciation against ingratitude to parents, and even to the present day is sometimes virtually fulfilled.

Some years ago an Irish gentleman who was an extensive contractor on the public works, was reduced to poverty by the profligacy and dishonor of an ungrateful son. The old man lost his wife, and to add to his calamity, his health failed, and to fill his cup of sorrow, he lost his sight. Thus poor, friendless, blind and forsaken, he found an asylum in the Franklin County Almshouse, Pennsylvania.

While an inmate of this refuge for the afflicted, his wicked and ungrateful son traveled that way; he was informed of his father's situation and that his parent wished to see him; and although he passed within two hundred yards of the almshouse, he refused to stop and see the kind father he had ruined. Now mark the result.

The very day he passed the almshouse on his way to Gettysburg, in an open carriage, he was overtaken by a storm, and took a severe cold, that resulted in the destruction of his eyes. He lay at Gettysburg in a critical situation until his funds were exhausted, and those who had him in charge took him to the Franklin County Almshouse.

The very day he was brought in, his father, having died the day before, was carried out. He was put in the same room, occupied the same bed, and in a short time followed his neglected and broken-hearted father to the judgement seat of Christ. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of an angry God.

COULD NOT SEE TO READ.—An amusing incident once occured to Mr. Ware, the occulist. He had performed the operation of couching upon a poor old woman. After it was over, Mr. W. inquired of his patient whether she could read a book of a tolerable sized print, which he opened before her. "No, sir, I cannot read it," replied the dame. Down she was in the chair again, and Mr. W. succeeded in removing another coat of film from her eyes. "Can you read now, my good woman?" said he. "No, sir—no, sir, I cannot." "Very extraordinary!" cried the oculist, throwing down his instrument, "very extraordinary indeed! Cannot you see to read at all?" "No, sir, no," rejoined the old lady; "but mayhap it may be 'cause I *never learned to read at all!*"

List of Post Offices and Post Masters. the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.

Name of Office.	*County.*	*Postmasters.*
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B P Whitney
Alameda	Alameda	A J Barber
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bowen
Alpha	Nevada	A J Alston
Antioch	Contra Costa	J D Clarke
Amerlaan Ranch	Shasta	T A Freeman
Aqueduct City	Amador	M S Butler
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	T T Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	J Clerk
Buckeye	Yolo	J M Chayles
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	S J Rowley
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	J Evens
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	R F Davis
Crescent City	Klamath	D C Lewis
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	T M Danel
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	M K Shearer
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	N T Norcross
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elizabethtown	Plumas	Lewis Stark
Empire Ranch	Yuba	S Moody
Emory's Crossing	Yuba	J W Everett
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	Dennis Townsend
Forbestown	Butte	Nathan Plum
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	Jonas Spect
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
Fourth Crossing	Calaveras	A C Bentzhoof
Garrotte	Tuolumne	H Watts
Georgetown	El Dorado	A M Stowe
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardt
Grafton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	J S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Gwin	Mariposa	Wm Laughlin
Hamilton	Butte	R S Patton
Hill's Ferry	Stanislaus	J Hill
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Indian Gulch	Mariposa	J M Norton
Jackson	Calaveras	Wm M Bogers
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G B Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	R A Masdis
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Cnight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	C Wood
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Lagrange	Stanislaus	L M Booth
Mariposa	Mariposa	Hiram Togg
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	P Ditts
Millerton	Maiposa	H Carroll
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	J B McKinney
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolmne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Mormon Island	Sacramento	D A Kneass
Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Onisbo	Sacramento	C F Howell
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oroville	Butte	P S Garland
Ottitiewey	Siskiyou	Geo H Coe
O'Byrne's Ferry	Calaveras	W E McCormack
Park's Bar	Yuba	E S Gaver
Petaluma	Sonoma	S W Brown
Pilot Hill	El Dorado	Silas Hays
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Punta de los Reyes	Mendocino	T L Andrews
Putah	Solano	Elijah Syloa
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Red Bluffs	Shasta	S M Bishop
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J T Little
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Slater
Russian River	Sonoma	H G Heald
Rattlesnake Bar	Placer	Thos Wood
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
Salinas	Monterey	J Bryant Hill
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	R R Hopkins
San Francisco	San Francisco	Charles L Weller
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyon
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Lorenzo	Alameda	D E Crane
San Leandro	Alameda	J T Bryant
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Pedro	Los Angeles	Geo. Alexander
San Rafael	Marin	M Stoppard
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Skidmore
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	T W Harper
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	H J Shore
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	T G Hahmann
Shasta	Shasta	J Harell
Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Snellings Ranch	Mariposa	John Snelling
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H A Theal
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	L D Coffin
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	J D Staples
Steinberger's	San Francisco	Geo Thatcher
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Suisun	Sonoma	W S Kyle
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Stringtown	Butte	L D Coffin
Smith's Ranch	Sonoma	Wm Smith
Secret Ravine	Placer	J Hart
San Andreas	Calaveras	C S Sweet
San Pablo	Contra Costa	A Bates
San Gabriel	Los Angeles	T Burdick
Tehama	Colusi	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	James Clarking
Trinidad	Klamath	E C Darling
Trinity	Trinity	C Lee
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Tate
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vacaville	Solano	
Volcano	Calaveras	George Muncton
Washington	Yolo	A Warring
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	L Thrift
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodside	San Francisco	M A Parkurst
Woodville	Tulare	O A Smith
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C W King
Yosmot	El Dorado	
Yolo	Yolo	J S Fulton
Treka	Siskiyou	John Lintell
Yuba City	Yuba	L Badelott

SACRAMENTO DIRECTORY.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Brooks and Co. Groceries, Provisions, etc, 144 J st.
Lindley & Hoopes, wholesale grocery, provisions, J st cor 7.
Sneathe, Arnold & Co., 175 J street, above 6th.
W. T. Grissim & Co., 158 J street, corner 6th.
Booth & Co. Nos. 200 and 202 J st bet 7th and 8th.
W S Cothren, wholesale groceries, corner 8th and J streets.
Hulburd, 133 J street.
Burton, Powers & Culver, 191 J street, corner 7th.
Meeker & Co., K street, corner 4th.
S. W. & E. R. Burke, 33 Front street.
R. W. Wilcox, 97 and 99 K street.
A. Koneman, (successor to Kitz & Co.,) 96 K street.
E. H. Miller & Co., 50 K street.
D. D. Jones & Co., 7 J street.
Louis Sloss & Co., 152 J street.
L. Warner & Co., J street, corner 9th.
H. P. Osborn, 247 J street.
Kleinhans & Co., 200 J street.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

J F Dremain Private Boarding House 123 I st bet 4th and 5th.
C Shemming, Ferry Hotel, I st bet 1st and 2nd.
Mineral Point House, George Hardy, 173 J street.
Tremont House, Jas H Jaqua, cor K and 5th streets.
City Hotel, bet. 6th and 7th sts, on J, Conklin, Beckman and Co., proprietors.
Benjamin Bullard, Oakland House, bet 8 and 9.
Verandah Hotel, 2d, between J and K, J Q Dyer.
St. Charles Restaurant, opposite Orleans Hotel.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 181 K, bet. 6th and 7th, D. E. Calahan.
Commercial Hotel, J st., near 5th, Holten.
Sacramento Hotel, 73 K st., Dr. T. A. Thomas & C. B. Lane.
Antelope Restaurant, 74 and 76 J st., Bassett & Hantling.
New York Lunch, Front, bet J & K, J. Smith & L. Snyder.
Wisconsin Hotel, K st., bet. 7th and 8th, J. Willard.
Western Hotel, K st., bet. 2d and 3d, Birge & Lathrop.
St. Charles Hotel, 238 and 240 J st., Farmer.
Fremont Hotel, K st., corner 5th, Barney & Son.
Brooks & Doyle, Restaurant, 2d, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co
Capitol Hotel, 6th st., between J and K, John Coffie.
Belvidere Hotel, 6th st., between J and K, Barnes & Daniels.
American Hotel, corner 12th and J st., T. S. Wilkinson.

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY &c.

Elliot and Zeitler. American and Eng. Hardware 150 J st.
Simmons and Co., Importers and dealers in hardware. etc. No. 90 J str. bet. 3d and 4th.
Wm Bragg, stove dealer and tin ware, 197 J st bet 8 and 9.
Hooker & Co., hardware, 71 J street.
Stoddard & Zeitler, 132 J street.
Leonard Kellogg, hardware and stoves, 245 J street.
Nevett & Co., hardware and stoves, 96 K st, corner 4th.
Baker & Hamilton, agricultural warehouse, 11 J street.
Shirley & Co., importers crockery, glassware, etc., 41 3d st.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. S. Burgess, importer drugs, paints, etc., J st. bet. 9 and 10.
L. P. & S. S. Crane, 44 Front and 169 and 111 K street.
G. B. Harned & Co., 48 J and 29 K streets.
Dr. Justin Gates, Druggist, 76 K street.
C. Morrill, importer drugs, paints, oils, etc., K st., cor. 3d.

DRY GOODS.

Charles Crocker & Co., (see advertisement) 246 J street.
Kohn & Brother, importers, 121 J street.
Courtois & Dussol, French goods, 123 J street.
Landers, Oliver & Co., dry goods, 83 J street.

CLOTHING AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

B T Brown Clothing Store 77 J st bet 3d and 4th.
Greenebaum, 130 J street.
Moore & Schermerhorn, clothing, boots and shoes, 198 J st
C S Comn, Phoenix boot and shoe store, 85 J street.
Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J Ryan, boot and shoe store
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street.

PROFESSIONS.

Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street.
Dr. Bailie, Physician and Druggist, 159 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N House, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

BLACKSMITHS.

Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
Wm Taylor, blacksmith, adj Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
Randall & Co., K street, corner 7th.
McManus, K street, corner 6th.

LUMBER.

Sam'l Perkins and Co. lumber, doors, sash, blinds, French windows, cor. 3d and L sts.
H. Dyer, Lumber Yard, 211 K street.
Hedenberg & Co., hubbs, axles and lumber, 231 J street.
McCune & Crage, Lumber Merchants, corner 9th and L.

LIVERY AND SALES STABLES.

John Hutchings K street, between 4th and 5th.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Barton & Grim, m 65 Front street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bowstead & Co., Eureka Foundry Front st bet O and P.
J W Reeves No 53 4th st dealer in furniture, Bedding, also Undertaker.
Antrobus and Co Intelligence Office 4th bet J K.
J Randall and Co. Wagon Shop 7th bet J and K.
Graves & Clark, Stock and Hay market corner I and 6 strs.
Fancy Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, Jackson and Co, 5th st bet J and K.
Gustavus Byrider, Taylor 3rd st bet J and K.
Beals New National Daguerrean Gallery, 87 J st, bet 3d & 4th J, north-west corner.
John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
E T Slights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I st near 1st.
Hawkins Co, reaping and threshing machines, K bet 10 and 11
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Gale & Vanalstine, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Ockley's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st
Sacramento Iron Works, I street, between Front and 2d.
Cochran & Conray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
Geo O Whitney & Co, furniture warerooms, 91 and 93 K st.
E J Bosler, Phoenix Market, 69 J street.
G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 70 J street.
J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
Sands & English, confectioners 145 J street.
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st
Roller & Co. Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet 10th and 11th
A T Nelson, Saddlery, 89 K st near 4.

Oakland College School.

Rev. HENRY DURANT, A. M., Principal.

Rev. A. F. WHITE, A. M., Superintendent of the Department for Young Ladies.

Mrs. LEDA G. BUCKNAM, Principal Teacher in the Department for Young Ladies.

Mrs. HELEN MARIA HANDCOCK, Teacher of Music.

Mrs. DURANT has the superintendence of the Family Department for young men, and Mrs. WHITE of that for young ladies.

THE Academic year of this institution is divided into two terms of five months each. The Summer term commences on the 28th of May, and will close on the 31st of October. The Fall vacation will continue four weeks.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all their studies, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Trustees.

After each examination there will be a public rehearsal at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils will be exhibited.

The department for young men is under the superintendence and instruction of Rev. Henry Durant, Principal of the school. It is kept in the commodious building erected for the special purpose on the College grounds at the corner of eleventh and Harrison streets.

The department for young ladies is under the superintendence of Rev. A. F. White, and the immediate instruction of Mrs. Bucknam. The building in which it is kept is spacious and entirely surrounded with verandahs on the first and second stories. It is arranged thoroughout with special reference to thorough ventilation. It is situated on Broadway within about five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. Each department has its appropriate pleasure ground, entirely separated and securely inclosed and pleasantly shaded with evergreen oaks.

The studies are cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease or pleasure merely are consulted at the expense of discipline and substantial improvement.

The government of the school in both departments is gentle but decided, while the families under the supervision and charge of Mrs. Durant and Mrs. White are intended to afford the advantages of careful, agreeable and cultivated Christian HOMES. The temper, heart, moral and religious life of the pupils will be formed as far as possible according to the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursued will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

In the department for young men, the price of tuition for four weeks, including the languages is — $6,00
Music — 10,00
Drawing, always payable in advance, — 3,00
Board and washing (six pieces per week) and lights, evening instruction and family care, per week — 7,50
Without washing or lights — 6,50
Payments for every four weeks in *advance*.
In the young laides department the price of Board and Tuition in the English branches, per week, is — $7,50
Washing, per dozen, — 1,50
Music, with the use of piano per month — 10,00
Italian, per month, — 5,00
Drawing, French, German, Spanish and Latin, each per month, — 3,00
Board and Tuition to be paid every four weeks in advance.

The facilities afforded for a good musical education are worthy of special notice.

The Teacher in addition to fine natural abilities and thorough acquirements, has the advantages of a long professional experience, uniting effectually the most approved systems of giving instruction. The instrument is one of Chickering's finest toned "Grand Pianos," and was originally ordered by the Philharmonic Society of San Francisco.

The boarders in both departments provide their own chamber furniture and napkins. All articles of clothing and bedding must be numbered and distinctly marked with the owners name.

Books and Stationery furnished at reduced prices.

For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, REV HENRY DURANT, to REV. A. F. WHITE, Superintendent of the Young Ladies' Department, or to Mrs. BUCKNAM, principal Teacher of the same department, or for the general facts, to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:

HON. S. P. WEBB, Mayor of San Francisco.
PALMER COOK & CO., San Francisco.
FRED BILLINGS, of Halleck, Peachy & Billings
HON. HENRY S. FOOTE, San Francisco.
REV. T. D. HUNT, " "
REV. J. E. BENTON, " "
EDW'D McLEAN, Esq.; " "
REV. S. B. BELL, " "
REV. E. S. LACY, " "
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REV. E. CORWIN, " "
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
HON. J. J. WARNER, San Diego.
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REV. W. W. BRIER.

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REMOVAL
HAYNES & LAWTON,

Have removed their

CROCKERY AND GLASS STORE

the corner of Sansome and Merchant streets, three doors from their old stand,

WHERE they are now opening a large and well assorted Stock of Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. Country Traders, Keepers of Hotels and Restaurants, and Private Families will find every thing that is usually to be found at similar establishments, and at the very lowest prices.

Particular attention will be given to packing goods for the interior.

We have lately secured large additions to our former stock, consisting of

Goblets, Champaignes, Wines, Tumblers, Castors, Ivory Handle and Common Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, Parlor and Store Lamps, &c., &c.

No. 128 Sansome street, corner of Merchant.

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FAMILY COAL YARD.

(LATE A. T. LADD'S.)

No. 55 Sansome street, near Pine, opposite Macondray & Co.'s.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE above Yard, is prepared to supply families and others with the best qualities of HARD and SOFT COAL upon the most reasonable terms. Coals delivered in any part of the city free of expense. my18 tf) T. A. MUDGE.

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, Agricultural Implements and Mining Tools,

Corner Sansome and Washington streets.

CODINGTON & TABER,

GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,

Have a complete assortment of everything in their line, Comprising all the *Staples* and *Luxuries* of Family consumption. We are in constant receipt of new and Fresh Goods, and are prepared to sell low. Goods delivered in all parts of the city, and to the boats free of charge.

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A NATIONAL STANDARD.
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Under date of May 5th, 1854, Prof. Stowe, late of Ohio, now of Massachusetts, long known through the country as one of the most intelligent and energetic friends of education, and with unusual opportunities for observation, says:

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"5. If we would have uniformity, we must adopt Webster for he cannot be displaced; but others may be."

More than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries, as of any other series in this country.

At least four-fifths of all the School Books published in this country own Webster as their standard, and of the remainder few acknowledge any standard.

Nearly every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Union, or corresponding officer, where such an one exists, has recommended Webster's Dictionary in the strongest terms. Among these are those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada, eighteen in all. President White, of Wabash College, Indiana, under date of November 10, 1854, says:—

"I think Webster's worthy to supercede every other English Dictionary. It will, I have no doubt, be used almost universally this side of the Alleghanies."

And similar opinions from the most eminent sources through the country are at hand. The State of New York has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabriged in as many of her public school.

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"In reference to the modifications of orthoepical notations, the critical judgment and refined taste of Professor Goodrich have left in his editions of Webster's Dictionary little ground of objection in regard to the peculiarities which proved he only drawback from the value of the original work. —A. of. Russell, the Elocutionist.

"Though in some instances not agreeing with the orthography and pronunciation which certain individuals, cliques, and small communities may at present follow, I nevertheless regard it as the Standard Dictionary for all deep and correct knowledge of the English language. We use it as such in this institution."—M. Conant, Principal of Bridgewater State Normal School.

☞ The attention of the friends of popular education, committees, teachers and parents, is solicited to the importance of perpetuating this purity and uniformity of language, so effectually aided by the use of such a National Standard as WEBSTER.

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San Francisco Ahead of the World!

EVER ON, ON APACE WITH THE AGE AND TIMES!!

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Largest Light in the World (over 500 feet of Glass.)

NeO Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d Because he has the LARGEST LIGHT in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, half side lights—that now enable him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th Because he has of late, after much experimenting and expense, brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

☞ New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's, San Francisco. feb16-3m



THE BEST MEDICINES
—AT—
LOW PRICES!

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VERY CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, FROM THE Purest and Best Medicines, at

ONE HALF

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PERFUMERY
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In the City, as very low rates.

☞ The public are respectfully informed that no efforts will be spared on our part to derve their patronage.

Wm. B. LITTLE & CO.

Apothecaries and Practical Chemists,

137 Montgomery st. bet Clay & Commercial.

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UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WM. M. HIXON, Practical Upholsterer,

No. 172 Clay street,

WOULD call the attention of purchasers to his stock, consisting of every variety of Parlor and House Decorations of every description.

Silk and Worsted Damasks; Cotton and Worsted do; Cornices, Gimps, Fringes, Buff and White Linen for Shades; Painted Shades, &c.

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A large assortment of Gold, Velvet, Satin, and Common HOUSE PAPERS, from 12 1-2 cents to $5 per Roll, with Borders to match.

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Furniture Recovered and Varnished.

UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind done at the shortest notice.

Goods sold and work done on the most reasonable terms. All in want of such Goods please call and be satisfied that I conduct my business with honesty of purpose and dispatch so as to merit the confidence of the public.

WM. M. HIXON, No. 172 Clay street, few doors above Montgomery street.

San Francisco. July 17, 1855. 'm

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Corner of Sacramento and Davis Streets

San Francisco.

Importers and Dealers in Stoves, Ships' Cabooses, Ranges and Kitchen Fixtures generally, also Manufacturers of the celebrated Mississippi Cooking stoves, for Steamships and Hotels. Tin Iron and Copper wares.

Jobbing at sight. Terms Cash. feb14-3m

G. & W. SNOOK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Lead Pipe Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tin Ware, And Cooking Utensils of all Kinds.

As they keep none but the best of Workmen, and use the best materials, they are always willing to warrant their work.

☞ Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

TILSON, BROPHY & FRAZIER'S PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

CORNER OF SECOND AND C STREETS,

MARYSVILLE.

☞ OPEN ALL NIGHT. ☜

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mrs. E. Woodward, in the Philadelphia House, will continue it under the above name. The building is thoroughly fire-proof and is one of the largest and best ventilated Hotels in the city. It has been fitted up with great care and at heavy expense, and may fairly take rank among the most commodious and well appointed Hotels in Marysville.

The Proprietors believing that a thorough and well kept Temperance Hotel was called for in this city, have determined to supply this want. They have spared no pains to make this house equal, in all its appointments, to any house in the city, and the liberal patronage which has ever been extended to it, encourages them in the belief that they can afford better accommodations than can be procured at any other Hotel in California at the same rate of charge. The rooms and bedding are not inferior to the first class hotels, which they claim this to be in everything except in prices.

Rooms kept for the accommodation of Families expressly.

Stages leave this House every morning for every part of the mines.

An Express wagon will be in waiting to convey Baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

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Meals (each) 50 cts. Lodging per night 50 cts.

Nov 23-tf DR. TILSON & CO.

DR. N. THURSTON,
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MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D

Have taken room No 9 at

AMORY HALL,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California

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FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.

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Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by

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$175,000 IN CARPETS.

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8,000 yards Velvet Carpets	$1,12½	to	$2,25
14,000 yards Brussels Carpet	1,00	to	1,87
50,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet	50	to	1,25
10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet	1,50	to	1,75
75,000 yards Oil Cloth	45	to	1,37
18,000 yards Curtain Damask	37	to	2,62
2,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains	2,00	to	20,00
10,000 pairs Window Shades	1,50	to	10,00
00,000 rolls Paper Hangings	8	to	45

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades:

Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.

☞ Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying. FRANK BAKER,

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From various Publishers comprising LIBRARY and TEXT HYMN, TUNE, and GIFT BOOKS,

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au31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PROCLAMATION,
NOT
BY TH MAYOR.

A different kinds of Goods have been scarce of late particulary in our line, we wish to inform our numerous friends and patrons, we have received on the last Steamers, The LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Gents' Misses and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES

ever opened at one time in this country.

We solicit a call from all to examine our MAMMOTH STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. New designs of every Style and Quality imported, and of our own manufacture which we are offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLCOLMBE & DOLE.

Corner Clay and Kearny, opposite the Plaza,

Pioneer Store, 73 Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery. H. & D.

REMOVAL.
BUCKELEW & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO 206 CLAY street, Plaza, where they have opened a large assortment of New and Select Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Crushed Sugar,	Fine Green Tea,	Farina, Tapioca,
Granulated do,	Fine Black do,	Pearl Sago,
Powdered do,	Rio Coffee.	Sal-Soda,
Loaf do,	Java do,	Cream Tartar,
Batavia do,	Costa Rica do,	Sup. Carp. Soda,
China do,	Manilla do,	Macaroni,
N. Orleans do,	Fresh ground do,	Vermacella,
Pingfa do,	Goshen butter,	Saleratus, salt,
S. Island do,	Oregon do,	Reeve's Oysters,
E. B. Syrup	Fresh do,	Piper's do,
Stewart's do,	N. Y. Cheese,	Dayton's do,
N. Orleans do,	California do,	Clams, Lobsters,
S. Island do,	Pearl starch,	Pie Fruits,
White Beans,	Fresh Eggs,	Jams and Jellies,
California do,	Maine do,	Chocolate,
Chili do,	Sperm Candles,	Chocolate Paste,
Salt Pork,	Adam do,	French Mustard,
Mackeral,	California Brooms,	English do,
Smoked Beef,	Tomato Catsup,	California do,
Lard in kegs, do in tins,	Walnut do,	Raisins, Figs,
Haxall Flour,	Mushroom do,	Pepper, Ginger,
Suffolk Mills do,	White W. Vinegar,	Mace, Spices,
Domestic do,	Cider do,	Tubs, Buckets,
Rye do,	Split Peas,	Soft and hard soap
Graham do,	Olive Oil,	Olives, Prunes,
Wheat Grits,	Carolina Rice,	Cherries, peaches,
Fine Hominy,	Corn Starch,	Lamp Oil,
Coarse do,	Rice Flour,	Campheme,
Citron, Currants,	Dried Apples.	Dried Pdaches,
	Dried Whortleberries,	Ass'd Essences
Lemon Syrup,	Bird Seed,	Cuttle Fish,
Raspberry do,	Potatoes, Onions,	Crackers,
Ginger Snaps,	Almonds,	Walnuts.

These Goods are offered in large or small quantities, at reduced prieces, the quality guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

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sapt28- C. O. GERBEBDING.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS AND LEADERS OF FASHION,

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HAVE RECEIVED PER "UNCLE SAM," the largest and most magnificent assortment of Gents' and Childrens'

Hats and Caps,

Ever displayed on the Pacific coast, among which may be found Gents' Opera Caps, Gents' Travelling Caps, Gents Office Caps, Gents' London Caps, Gents' Parisian Flurry Caps, Gents' Smoking Caps, Gents' U. S. Navy Caps, Gents Congress Caps, Gents' Paris Jocky Caps, Gents' West Point Caps, Gents' Promenade Caps, Gents' English Navy Caps etc., etc.

Also, several new patterns

GENTS' BUSINESS HATS.

Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDENS GOODS, among which are some of the richest and mo superb ever opened in this city.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen, remember that these Good are found only at FISHER & CO'S,

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Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames.

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Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.

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WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from our Offices in

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No. 154, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento sts

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In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner of J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.

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Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.

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☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES, and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivalled dispatch and security.

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Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞ PURCHASES, of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

Exchange For Sale, in Sums to Suit, on

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall street, New York;
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia;
J. W. CLARK and CO., Boston;
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And payable at all the principal cities in the Atlantic States.

In consequence of the late financial disasters, and in order to protect buyers of Exchange on the East, an agreement has been entered into with RIGGS and CO., according to which, the remittances made on account of exchange drawn become a special fund for the payment thereof, as shown by the following extract of Messrs. Riggs and Co's letter dated New York, September 5, 1855.

"We note your remarks in relation to the manner of keeping your account, and that you wish us to regard the shipments of dust, and remittances made by you, as designed exclusively to meet your drafts on us, as from time to time advised, and that they should not be applied to any other purpose whatever. This we fully understand, and it is all important to you to assure your customers, you may say that we regard each shipment of Gold Dust made by you, as designed specifically to cover the drafts drawn against it by you."

And in order the more fully to protect buyers, arrangements have been made, that, in case of loss of treasure by any steamer, there will be no delay in the payment of drafts—no waiting for the adjustment of the loss by the insurance offices—but the drafts will be paid promptly at sight as usual, as if no disaster had occurred.

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RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH

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To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

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Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of San Francisco, that they have opened a new store

No. 140 Sacramento Street,

where housekeepers can always find a large stock of new and well selected Goods, such as

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain

CARPETINGS;

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Of every description;

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Of superior quality;

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We are prepared to sell the above Goods at twenty per cent less than prices charged elsewhere.

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St. Mary's Hall,

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BEGINS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Entrance fee payable only once	$ 15 00
Board and Tuition	150 00
Washing, if done at the Institution	30 00
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EXTRA CHARGES:	
Music, with the use of Instrument	$ 40 00
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Payments are to be made by half sessions of ten weeks in advance. It it unavoidable, in future, to adhere in all cases to this rule. Pupils will be entered at any time, and charged accordingly; but in ordinary cases, not for less than one session.

The instruction is *thorough*: because few, but *competent* teachers devote all their time and energy to the same end There is taught nothing but what is really and practically useful, and even this with due regard to the wants of each pupil. For further particulars, address

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THE 4th year of this Institution commenced July 23, 1855 This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in California, and therefore well known. The object of the Principal and Teachers connected with this school, is to give their pupils a thorough education, in their respective studies, and fit them for usefulness.

The usual regulations in Female Seminaries are observed and a daily account of recitations and deportment is kept and sent monthly, to the parents.

In the family it is the aim to cultivate those graces which end to make home the most attractive place on earth.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment of these for sale.

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